THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1968 — *An International Daily Newspaper* — VOL. 60, NO. 230 TWO SECTIONS — EASTERN EDITION ★ 10c

FOCUS
on science-technology

What's ahead . . .

Conservationists, take note:
Those nonreturnable cans and bottles that clutter the countryside may meet their match in a new container—the nonreturnable but self-destroying bottle.

It's a plastic-paper-metal-foil combination which the Swedish company Rigello Pak AB says is as rugged as its glass counterpart.

Made of rigid plastic, plus Saran to seal in bouquet and flavor, the new bottle has an inner paper sleeve with an aluminum foil and plastic glue lining. The whole container weighs about one-tenth as much as an ordinary nonreturnable beverage bottle.

When tossed away, the maker says, the paper rots. And the plastic decomposes under action of sunlight and acids in soil. Or, the container can be burned to ashes.

This is the second such "disappearing" bottle to hit the market recently. A different type was introduced in Germany earlier this year.

⊕

Disappearing bottles are just what Britain could use.

According to one estimate, by 1980 Britons (not to mention the rest of the world) will be discarding a million tons of hard-to-get-rid-of plastics a year.

So the British Society of Chemical Industry has just launched an investigation of this rubbish problem to get the facts it needs to work out control strategy.

Britain has a total plastic production of about 1 million tons yearly. Something like a quarter of this goes into packaging that ultimately is thrown away.

Last year, for instance, British housewives tossed to the winds—which didn't blow them away—600 million plastic bottles.

Neil Iliff, president of the BSCI, says his group wants to take the measure of this environmental threat before it gets completely out of control.

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Maybe Britain, like Texas, will some day be able to get along without the Middle East.

Anyway, a new probe for oil is going to be made. Only this time it won't be in the North Sea where offshore drilling and production have been intense in recent years.

Instead, the search will take place over 500 square miles of County Antrim in Ulster, Northern Ireland, including the waters of Belfast Lough.

Marathon Petroleum, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Marathon Oil Company of America, will conduct the geological surveys.

If petroleum deposits are discovered, a test well will be drilled.

How and why . . .

The Smithsonian Institution's new Center for Short-lived Phenomena got its first assignment last week.

President Johnson called on it to help evaluate the violent eruption of Mt. Arenal near San José, Costa Rica.

The center was set up earlier this year. Its job is to mobilize scientific teams and send them to any part of the world which is experiencing unusual phenomena.

These range anywhere from such things as the oil spilled into the Atlantic near Puerto Rico to fireball meteors sometimes sighted over Mexico.

Smithsonian petrologist Dr. William G. Nelson has confirmed early speculation that the Mt. Arenal eruption was similar in type to the famous volcano of 1902 that wiped out St. Pierre, Martinique.

The center followed up the Mt. Arenal study by dispatching teams to both Japan and Manila. They will investigate recent major earthquakes that have struck both regions.

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Australia, whose boundaries are the sea, is expanding its oceanographic research with a new Institute of Marine Sciences at the University of New South Wales.

Its eye is on what's expected to be the glamour business of the 1970's—undersea research and mining.

With 12,000 miles of coastline and a virtually unexplored continental shelf, the island continent may have a rich stake in that future business.

But first it has to find out about its marine assets. And to do that it must develop greater competence to discover and exploit them.

That's where the new institute comes in. It will be a coordinating body for faculties and schools within the university with interests in oceanography.

It will focus their efforts in an integrated research program that should be more effective than a series of uncoordinated projects.

It is hoped the new institute will greatly strengthen the marine-research ability of the entire country.

Where to look

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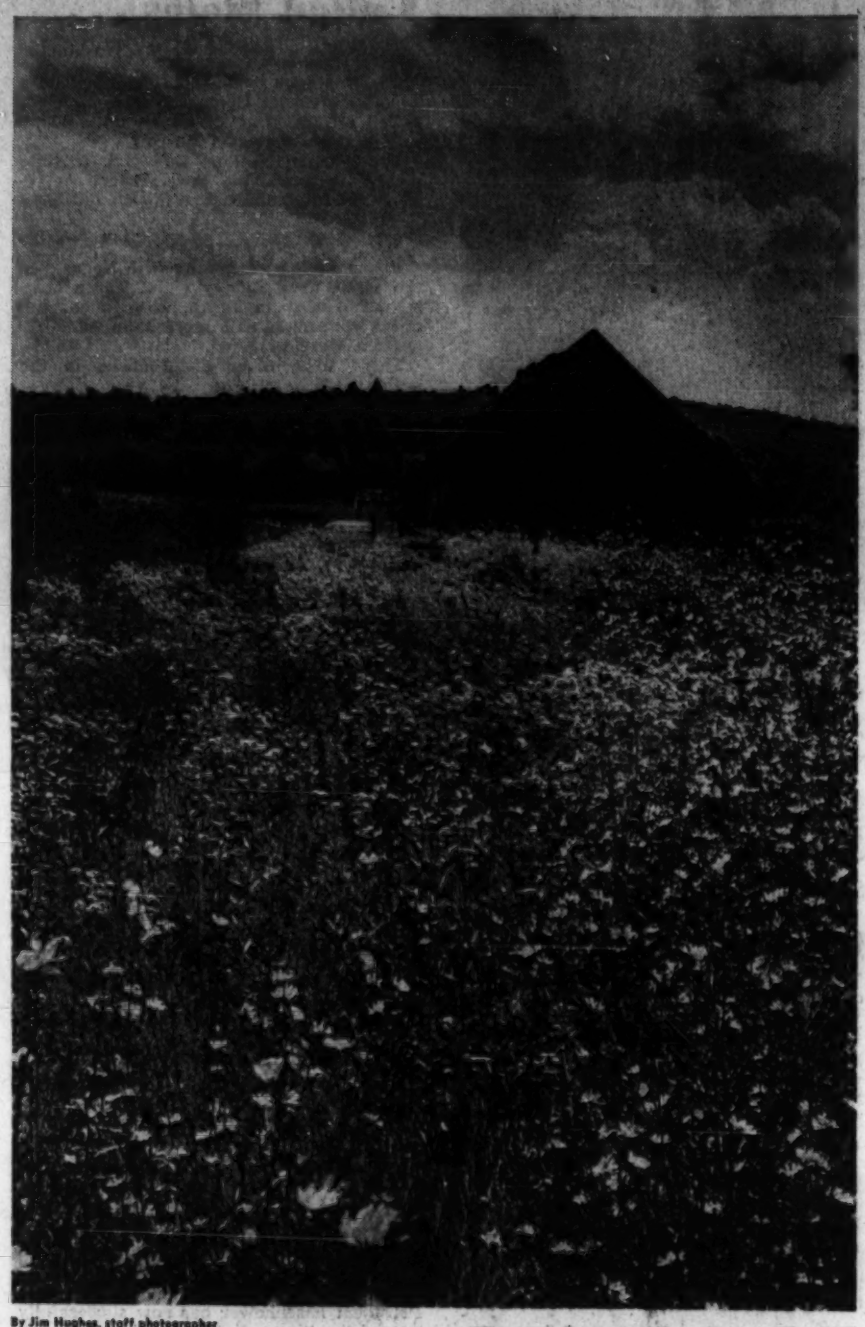

By Jim Hughes, staff photographer

Summer in New York

Far from the hustle and bustle of big-city living, the rolling hills and rural setting of the Hudson River fruit belt offer New Yorkers a scenic change of pace and a picturesque panorama for a summer outing.

Congress
Tough schedule ahead when session reconvenes

By William C. Selover
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Only seven times in the 22 years since World War II has Congress finished its work and adjourned before September.

This year follows the tradition.

Despite the well-intentioned efforts of the House and Senate leadership, the cooperation of the White House and Cabinet officials — and despite the massive sentiment to get away from this city and into the election campaign, there is a good likelihood this session could last through December.

In the past 22 years, Congress has adjourned 3 times in September, 6 times in October, 5 times in December, and once in January.

Last year it was Dec. 15 when lawmakers finally packed their bags and went home.

Yet, in the days preceding the Republican convention, the Senate Democratic leader warned his colleagues that they had as much work to do when they came back after a month's recess as they had done in the months since January.

Stopgap passed

By the end of July, Congress was so far behind in its crucial appropriations action that a temporary stopgap was passed by both houses. This gave the programs, not as yet funded, two more months to function. This was necessary since, as of July 26, when the continuing resolution was passed, Congress had completed action on only 3 of the 13 regular fiscal 1969 appropriations bills. Two others neared completion.

Fiscal year 1969 began July 1. But it may not be till six months later when all the appropriations are passed.

So far, action has been completed on appropriations bills involving the Departments of Agriculture, Interior, Treasury, and Post Office, plus public works, executive offices, and legislative areas.

Remaining are bills affecting the Departments of Defense, Housing and Urban Development, Labor, State, Justice, Commerce, Transportation, and Health, Education, and Welfare, as well as independent offices, military construction, judiciary, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, foreign aid, and the District of Columbia.

Every delay in appropriations has a multiplier effect in the many programs which require matching state funds to operate. State legislatures frequently are forced to act blindly since they often have to adjourn before Congress appropriates funds. State lawmakers then have to guess at what their local budgets will require. As a result, vital local programs are in danger of being distorted, interrupted, or delayed.

There is some move in Congress to get the start of the fiscal year changed from July 1 to Jan. 1.

"Clearly," says one proponent of this plan, Sen. Mike Mansfield (D) of Montana, "something is wrong with a system which

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Czechs see hurdles after gain

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

Czechoslovakia's long hot summer of surprises is not yet over, as the sudden visit by East German head of state Walter Ulbricht to the Czechoslovak spa of Karlovy Vary illustrates.

Pending the usual leaks—this is the sort of thing that under the Cierna-Bratislava understanding doesn't get discussed in the press here except in hazy terms—Czechoslovaks are at something of a loss as to how to interpret the visit of their goateed neighbor.

The more optimistic think that Mr. Ulbricht, having seen which way the wind is blowing, is tacking accordingly. They thus hope for a less adamant and more flexible position from the fraternal country which was the first and most virulent in its attacks on Czechoslovakia's reforms.

Modification suggested

As evidence for this viewpoint, they say that when the Russians were making their extensive telephone calls from Uzhgorod every night after their broad-gauge railroad car rolled back over the border from the Cierna negotiations, it was Polish Communist Party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka rather than Mr. Ulbricht who put up the most resistance to any accommodation with the Czechoslovaks.

With his restless intellectuals, they suggest, Mr. Gomulka has more to fear from the Czechoslovak example than does Mr. Ulbricht, at least in the near future. Mr. Ulbricht could therefore afford to modify his stand, they hope.

The optimists cite as a future indicator of a softening of Mr. Ulbricht's hard line the relatively dulcet overtures East Germany made to West Germany this past week.

In a speech to the Volkskammer (parliament) Aug. 9, Mr. Ulbricht said he was

★ Please turn to Page 2

Peking missile output disrupted

By John Hughes
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

Communist China's missile-production program has been disrupted, at least temporarily, by the chaos of the cultural revolution.

Communist documents just received in Hong Kong indicate that in June production came to a "complete standstill" in the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building.

The documents do not specify the functions of the ministry. But it is known that this is the ministry responsible for China's missile development and atomic armament.

From the Communist material it is clear that Premier Chou En-lai intervened personally to get the ministry's work started again. But there is no indication whether production has been re-started since June, nor, if it has, whether it is back to normal.

The Communist material is a record of exhortations by Premier Chou to the missile ministry's workers transmitted by a ministry official.

From the text it is apparent that there was trouble at the ministry in January of this year and that Premier Chou received some of the workers at that time. He told them then that he was perturbed about a number of things.

But in June he was even more "ill at ease" when he was told that production in the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building "had come to a complete standstill."

The "failure to make a success of production," Premier Chou is quoted as saying, "is mainly due to the failure to make a success of the revolution."

Setback conceded

In an apparent reference to dissent and disunity among the ministry workers, Premier Chou urged them to "make a success of the great alliance."

The ministry official relaying Premier Chou's instructions declared conditions "were not ripe in April and May of last year" (1967) and that "there was some setback in the great alliance in September." He conceded "the great alliance of February and March this year [1968] has recently witnessed another setback."

This indication of trouble in the missile ministry parallels reports of disruption in various other spheres of China's industrial production.

In recent days much more evidence has been coming to hand that Chinese rail shipments to North Vietnam have been brought to a standstill.

Progress debated

Partly this is due to the collapse of the railroad system, but partly it is due to a slump in production. Premier Chou has been quoted in Red Guard periodicals reaching Hong Kong as admitting the disruption and demanding that factions which have seized arms from Vietnam-bound trains hand them back to the authorities.

China's missile system has lately been the subject of conflicting speculation. Many experts have suggested that the Chinese are making faster progress in missile-development than had at first been thought.

The Chinese have tested six nuclear devices, including a thermonuclear device in the megaton range, and a missile with a nuclear warhead. It is speculated that the Chinese Communists are particularly anxious to develop long-range missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

Some sources have been expecting the Chinese to test a missile since June of this year. The delay has not been explained. It has been suggested that the Chinese might fire such a missile from their development center in Sinkiang to a target point in the Indian Ocean.

Papadopoulos pushes his thick white book

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

Premier George Papadopoulos, Greece's "strong man," has published his thoughts in a thick white book.

Cynical Athenian critics are prone to compare it with the little red book containing the thoughts of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Greek academicians, writers, and journalists are amused by what they consider its often extravagant style. Though the government promises English and French translations, many Athenians who have read it wonder if a coherent translation is indeed possible.

The book's title is "To Pistevo Mas" (Credo). Mr. Papadopoulos's portrait is on the cover. It is called "Volume A" and the government Directorate of Press and Information is distributing it free of charge.

Texts are extracts from Mr. Papadopoulos's speeches and other pronouncements. The period covered is from April 27, 1967, just after he and his fellow officers seized power, to Feb. 9, 1968, when they were consolidating that power and purging enemies who had backed exiled King Constantine's fumbling December, 1967, countercoup.

The prologue informs Greeks that "the speeches and exhortations of Premier Papadopoulos constitute the sum total of the aims of the Revolution of 21 April (1967)."

"They declare the wishes, aspirations and the creed of the healthy segment of Greek people, which is also the majority," it continues. "For this reason they must not only

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Keystone

Premier dances

Premier George Papadopoulos joins a folk dance with a member of Greece's crack infantry—the Evzones. The Premier's book of thoughts is recommended as "indispensable reading."

Inside today

Stokes decision ignites Cleveland controversy

Cleveland Mayor Carl B. Stokes pulled policemen out of the Glenville ghetto when rioting occurred there. Many policemen complained. Cleveland's police chief agreed with the Mayor. And the controversy continues.

Echoes from Cleveland: Page 10

Pesticides boomerang in Central America

Excessive use of pesticides is ruining agriculture in some Central American countries. Scientists say bugs and caterpillars are becoming resistant to poison and posing urgent problems.

Pesty menace: Page 10

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

August 13, 1968

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Ulbricht visit tied to trade

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn

A tough, dangerous, but deflated Walter Ulbricht has arrived in Czechoslovakia to salvage what he can of Czech-East German relations.

Mr. Ulbricht, chief of state of the (East) German Democratic Republic, must be acutely aware of his unpopularity among Czechoslovaks, who brand him a leading instigator of Soviet pressure on Czechoslovak Communist Party leader Alexander Dubcek.

Reportedly, Mr. Ulbricht was the only Communist personality openly booed by Slovak citizens during the recent six-nation conference in Bratislava.

The East German leader, moreover, arrived in Czechoslovakia on the heels of the popular Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, who had backed Mr. Dubcek's reformist regime from the beginning.

No sooner will Mr. Ulbricht's talks with Czech leaders be over than Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian leader, will arrive in Prague. Mr. Ceausescu, like Marshal Tito, is an outspoken supporter of Mr. Dubcek.

Approach weighed

Under these circumstances Mr. Ulbricht's best hope is somehow to prevent liberal Czechoslovak ideas from percolating across the frontier into East Germany.

Politically East Germany's 17 million people are docile, partly because their country still is occupied by more than 300,000 Soviet troops. Poland harbors two Soviet divisions and Hungary four. But East Germany has 22 Red Army divisions on its soil.

In 1953 East German workers and students rose spontaneously against Soviet rule. Their incipient revolt was crushed by Soviet tanks, as was to happen three years later in Hungary.

Since that time overt rebellion has disappeared in East Germany. The building of the Berlin wall in 1961 hermetically sealed off East Germans from major contact with the West.

Technologically, however, the East Germans, like the Czechoslovaks, are sophisticated Westerners. Czechoslovakia and East Germany share the distinction of being the only industrialized nations ever to fall under Communist rule. Both did so involuntarily.

Trade presumably is one topic which spoken or unspoken, figured in the talks between Mr. Ulbricht and Mr. Dubcek. The subject is complicated for both sides.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Berlin-wall anniversary

East Germany began to build the Berlin wall seven years ago—on Aug. 13, 1961. The wall has constantly been strengthened and added to since. Today it is higher, harder to cross, and backed up with an intricate system of fences and barbed wire. This section was prefabricated and averages 10 feet high.

After the Soviet Union—with which East Germany does about 60 percent of its trade—Czechoslovakia is East Germany's second ranking trading partner. The same is true the other way around.

During the period 1966-1970 East Germany is scheduled to conduct 12.1 percent of its total foreign trade with Czechoslovakia. This is a 34 percent increase over the period 1961-1965.

These projections were made before Mr. Dubcek came to power and launched the reforms, including abolition of press censorship, which have so disturbed the East German Government.

The question now is to what extent trade may be used as a weapon in the continuing ideological confrontation between East Berlin and Prague.

Imports tallied

In 1967 Czechoslovakia imported goods from East Germany worth $320,139,000. Prague's sales to East Germany were about $695,000 less than this amount, giving Czechoslovakia an apparent deficit trade balance.

In 1959, however, Czechoslovakia loaned East Germany $27.5 million to develop the East German potash industry. Since then East Germany has been paying back this loan by delivering goods.

About half the products which each country exports to the other are machines, reflecting the fact that Czechoslovakia and East Germany represent the most advanced economies in the Communist world.

Theoretically, Mr. Dubcek could obtain his machinery needs from West Germany and other Western lands—if Czechoslovakia could get hold of the necessary foreign exchange.

On the other hand, having won freedom to pursue his liberalization program, the Czech leader may not wish to antagonize East Berlin and Moscow further by realigning Czech trade sharply to the West.

Statistics compiled

Mr. Ulbricht's journey to Karlovy Vary (formerly Karlsbad), the spa where he and Czech leaders conferred, came one day before the seventh anniversary of the building of the Berlin wall.

Figures compiled by West German authorities show 63 East Germans to have been killed trying to surmount or circumvent the wall, 47 of them by gunfire from East German troops. Others drowned trying to swim the canals which lace Berlin, or were killed in falls from buildings.

During the past seven years, according to West German sources, 503 uniformed East German soldiers escaped successfully to West Germany.

These figures contrast strikingly with the newly won freedoms of Czechoslovak citizens, including the right to travel outside their own country.

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★Czechs still see hurdles after confrontation gain

Continued from Page 1

ready to negotiate with West Germany a pact for the renunciation of the use of force. He dropped his previous insistence on full recognition of his regime by Bonn as a precondition to any talks.

Czechoslovaks with a more pessimistic view wonder if the Warsaw powers want to keep up the pressure on Prague. They say that at the Bratislava meeting it was Mr. Ulbricht's objections which caused the several-hour delay in final agreement on the communiqué, and that at that meeting the Russians were quite willing to use the East German objections against Czechoslovakia despite the basic prior agreement on a modus vivendi.

Czechoslovaks are nowhere near as convinced as the West appears to be that their crisis with the Soviet Union is settled.

Time gained

They are out from under the immediate Damocles sword and so have gained precious time. But they are not sure how much time. It might be a year. It might be only until September's Communist Party congress. The probing might already be starting again.

Prague would hope for a less crude threat by the Russians next time. But it is braced for a possible hawk victory in the Kremlin as well.

In the more pessimistic explanation of Mr. Ulbricht's surprise visit, then, the East German leader is viewed as a possible deputy for a Soviet Union which doesn't wish to try another frontal attack on Czechoslovakia right away but may already be displeased anew with Prague.

Thus the Russians may feel that Czechoslovak Communist Party leader Alexander Dubcek has already violated the spirit of Bratislava—first in downplaying the aspect of Communist-bloc cooperation in his domestic explanation of the Bratislava declaration, and second in his talks with President Tito of Yugoslavia this past weekend.

[The Soviet Union announced that new military maneuvers had begun near the Czechoslovak border involving "communications troops" of the Soviet Union, East Germany, and Poland.

[Meanwhile, the Soviet Communist Party organ Pravda condemned Western press suggestions that Prague could interpret the Bratislava declaration any way it wanted and that it should seek closer economic ties with the West. Insisting there was only one correct interpretation, Pravda stressed the Bratislava statement's call for "irreconcilable struggle . . . against all anti-Socialist forces."]

Politics stressed

In the press conference he gave here Marshal Tito made no secret of the fact that the main subjects of the bilateral discussions were political rather than economic or cultural, Prague is handling Marshal Tito's support with discretion rather than flaunting it, of course. But the similarity of views of the two countries vis-à-vis any Soviet interference in their internal affairs is clear.

If the cooperation of the two doesn't go so far as a new Little Entente, as one poster in the crowd welcoming President Tito proposed, the Russians may still view the Czechoslovak-Yugoslav talks as incipient anti-Soviet coordination. And they may be warning Mr. Dubcek through Mr. Ulbricht not to carry such coordination further with Nicolae Ceausescu when the Romanian party leader visits Prague later this week.

Possible cutback seen by NASA

By the Associated Press

Washington

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration says it may have to reduce its civil-service jobs by more than 1,600 and order contractor support activity cut by more than 2,000 people to conform with budget limitations.

The space agency said it also may have to cut back major space programs sharply for research beyond the current Apollo lunar landing project.

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The news — briefly

United States . . .

Washington

The Pentagon declined to comment on a report the Soviet Union has slowed, if not called off, construction of an antiballistic missile defense around Moscow.

The Washington Post said U.S. satellite pictures indicate the Soviet Union is reappraising its bomber and missile defenses.

Los Angeles

Police exchanged gunfire with Negroes in the Watts area Sunday night. Three civilians, two of them Negro, were killed, and three policemen and more than 40 other persons were wounded.

There were other disturbances in the nation:

In Little Rock, Ark., some minor disturbances erupted for the third consecutive night.

Police kept a close watch on Chicago Heights and East Chicago, two Chicago suburbs, as a result of a rash of fires early Sunday.

In Seattle, a fireman was struck in the forearm by one of three shotgun blasts sent into a fire station from a passing car.

At Miami, Fla., authorities cut the dark-to-dawn curfew by four hours as the city remained free of major violence for the third straight day.

Sacramento, Calif.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy said the Democratic party has become "an empty shell" and must be revitalized.

He said the party should call national conventions every two years instead of every four.

Washington

Attorney General Ramsey Clark announced the first arrest under the wiretapping and eavesdropping provisions of the 1968 Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act President Johnson signed June 19.

Jackson, Miss.

A "loyalist" delegation of 22 Negroes and 22 whites has been formed to challenge the seating of Mississippi's regular party delegation to the Democratic National Convention.

San Antonio, Texas

President Johnson entered Brooke Army Medical Center for further medical tests.

Washington

Army doctors reported today that former President Eisenhower has now successfully passed the "immediate critical period" following last week's heart attack, and is making satisfactory progress.

Mr. Eisenhower will be convalescencing at Walter Reed Army Hospital for an indefinite period.

Cape Kennedy, Fla.

A $15 million spacecraft spun around earth in the wrong orbit Sunday.

Space engineers studied data from a rocket fuel-feeding system to determine why the satellite failed to reach the high weather-watching orbit originally planned.

International . . .

Tel Aviv, Israel

Two Syrian Air Force pilots flew their MIG-17 jet planes across the frontier Monday and gave themselves up at an air base in northern Israel, the Israeli Army announced.

An Army spokesman said the planes and the pilots were in good condition.

A Syrian military spokesman said the MIGs made forced landings at an Israeli airport and suggested they had lost their way in bad weather.

San Sebastian, Spain

At least 250 persons have been arrested in a week-long operation against Basque nationalist terrorists in the northern Spanish province of Guipúzcoa, informed sources said. Among them are at least 20 priests and a number of young lawyers, the sources added.

Paris

Nguyen Thanh Le, official spokesman for the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks, attacked Richard M. Nixon's views on Vietnam. The Republican Party's program was unrealistic and could not put an end to the war, he told a press conference.

Mr. Le also described Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey's weekend statement that peace was closer than at any time as "inaccurate." The Paris talks could only make progress if the United States called a complete unconditional bombing halt of North Vietnam, the spokesman added.

Saigon

Giant American B-52s have rained bombs on new targets in North Vietnam, the United States military command announced here.

Raids over North Vietnam Sunday, the first since July 18, were followed up with more strikes at antiaircraft and artillery sites and troops just above the border, a spokesman said. In 24 hours the massive bombers made six strikes at North Vietnamese targets, two of them in the northern half of the demilitarized zone splitting the two Vietnams, he added.

Meanwhile, South Vietnamese troops captured 114 Viet Cong reinforcements and seized weapon and food stores in a three-day sweep just north of Saigon.

Fifteen Viet Cong were killed. Observers said the unusually large number taken prisoner indicated morale might be breaking among guerrillas waiting for another attack on Saigon.

Montreal

The Canadian Air Line Pilots Association set Tuesday for a strike vote after negotiations with Air Canada broke off Sunday afternoon. The two sides remained four percentage points apart on wages at the end of the meeting with a conciliation board headed by Dean Maxwell Cohen of McGill University law school.

News of Aug. 11 and 12 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

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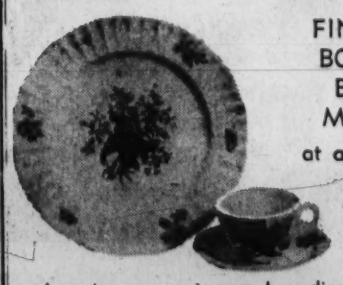

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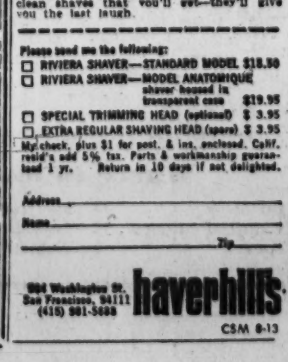

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Hearings shelved

Congress dodges tax reform

By William C. Selover
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The 90th Congress has managed to completely duck the tax-reform issue.

A little-noticed provision of the recently passed income-tax surcharge is being used by congressional leaders to scuttle promises that Congress would hold hearings this year on proposals to plug tax loopholes.

Section 110 of the new law requires the President to come up with "proposals for comprehensive reform" of the tax laws by Dec. 31 of this year.

Everyone who had promised early hearings is using Section 110 as an excuse for shelving the whole idea for another year. They now can say they must wait for the President's proposals before taking any action.

In the meantime, middle-income Americans pay the bill. Experts agree that most of the loopholes are designed to benefit the rich and, in turn, tax the poor and moderate-income groups more heavily.

Hearings promised

Last year, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D) of Arkansas, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, promised to hold hearings on tax-reform proposals. But he deferred action, saying he would wait until the surtax bill was passed and after the President agreed to large budget cuts.

At the same time, informed members of Congress say the White House already had drawn up its own proposals for tax reform but refused to release them until the 10 percent surtax was passed.

So it stood.

Backers of reform were angered at the White House reluctance to send its package to the hill. They felt such reforms would have the best chance if made at the same time the surcharge was passed. It would have helped ease the burden which is most heavily borne by the middle-income groups, they said.

One reform proposal, for example, would have put a 10 percent tax on all deductable income. In that way, the wealthier taxpayers, who often have smart lawyers to figure out legitimate loopholes, would have to dig a little deeper.

Package withheld

But the White House withheld its package.

And Mr. Mills postponed hearings.

But he did get presidential agreement for Congress to cut the budget by some $6 billion. And he did finally allow the surtax legislation to pass. Americans already are feeling the pinch in their pay checks.

Still here is no plan to hold hearings on tax reform.

Ways and Means Committee sources insist that the chairman made the earlier promise "in good faith." But they say the committee business has been so heavy that it was impossible to get to them.

"All these issues, the surtax, the big balance-of-payments mess, the renegotiation act—all these overriding issues," said a committee staff member, "caused the demise of the other, quieter projects.

"Now it's just completely out of hand," he added, "with conventions, politicking, etc."

This source refers to Section 110 of the new tax law as a way for Congress to buy time. "It got everybody off the hook," he says. "It takes the pressure off."

Elections eyed

Besides this, of course, plugging tax loopholes has never been very popular with special-interest groups. The oil and gas industries, or the coal and iron-ore businesses have never looked happily on efforts to reduce their tax subsidies. And in an election year, congressmen want all the friends they can get.

One of the most hotly debated loopholes is the mineral-depletion allowance which presently allows a 27½ percent allowance on oil and gas, and a 23 percent allowance on 41 other minerals.

One proposal, already introduced by Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D) of Wisconsin, would reduce these depletion allowances to 15 percent in each case.

A study by the Joint Economic Committee figures this would increase revenue by $1.2 to $1.5 billion a year. Another congressional source places this revenue gain at a lesser, $565 million figure.

Revenue estimated

That's just one among the 14 major proposals, presently before Congress, all designed to plug different loopholes. All will die at the end of the year, without action taken, without hearings conducted. They will have to be reintroduced in the 91st Congress. That is, if the original sponsors survive the November elections, which isn't certain in every case.

Nobody can say exactly what would be the revenue effect if all 14 loopholes were plugged, but some estimates place it between $4 and $6 billion a year.

One writer who has studied the whole spectrum of loopholes believes that if every tax credit, all deductions, incentives, and depletions were eliminated from the tax laws, the increased revenue would be in the neighborhood of $40 billion.

But practically speaking, it is unthinkable that such changes could be made wholesale. And probably it would be undesirable, since it would work hardship on many who now benefit from the laws.

However, from a political and practical viewpoint today, some experts estimate that about $1 billion could be added to the Treasury by repeal of a few tax laws now regarded as loopholes.

Ethics stressed

Former Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon made such a estimate last September:

"You might if you work very hard save a billion dollars or something like that through very hard work, very difficult work, upsetting people, various people that would be hurt all over the country. . . ."

Other consider his estimate far too conservative.

But, still Mr. Dillon believes the issue is highly important for its ethical considerations. "Loophole closing should be treated primarily as a moral issue," he told the Ways and Means Committee, "and that doesn't mean it isn't important—it is highly important. . . ."

The failure of a concerted congressional effort to push such reform is attributable to the disarray of the House liberals. The 140-member Democratic Study Group met last fall to decide which reform proposals to support.

They completely failed to agree. The meetings were poorly attended, and, as a result, the group has yet to take a united position on tax reform.

Even members of this group regard Section 110 as a needed respite. But the big concern in the study group now is that they might lose about 30 more members before next January. They lost more than 40 in 1966.

So Congress again has allowed a lesser, "quieter" issue to drop to the sidelines. It has postponed again consideration of what Mr. Dillon considers an important "moral issue."

Now, congressmen are too wrapped up in taking a message of their distinguished accomplishments to the electorate.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Interlude

Richard M. Nixon greets an airport welcoming crowd in San Diego, Calif. Mr. Nixon and his running mate, Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, came to San Diego to relax and plan their campaign.

★Long session forecast for restless congressmen

Continued from Page 1

decrees that a new fiscal year must begin on July 1, but, repeatedly, is unable to provide the appropriations in time to carry out the decree."

Mr. Mansfield says he believes Congress could do a much better job of evaluating the programs if it had 11 months to scrutinize them, rather than 6 or 7. As it is, Congress often takes all that time, anyway, says Mr. Mansfield, they operate in a "harassed manner."

But appropriations delays are just one part of the picture.

Supreme Court question

Congress still has a number of important matters to decide in other areas.

The Senate, for example, faces a filibuster on the President's nomination of Associate Justice Abe Fortas as Chief Justice of the United States and of Federal Judge Homer Thornberry as Associate Justice.

Republicans are claiming at least 31 votes against confirmation and 44 votes to oppose cloture. This could easily block the appointments. As it is, out of 125 nominations sent to the Senate for the Supreme Court in this country's history, one-sixth, or 21, have failed to be confirmed by the Senate. Prospects are, Mr. Justice Fortas and Judge Thornberry will be numbers 22 and 23.

In any case, it promises to be a hot debate and enormously time consuming.

The Senate also has before it gun legislation designed to prevent mail-order sales of long guns. Earlier, such legislation, regulating handguns, was passed. There is in prospect, again, a hot debate over this issue. The President and Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D) of Maryland had proposed registration of all guns and licensing of all owners. But this has been removed from the working drafts.

Loophole remains

Now, the remaining versions contain an enormous loophole. In effect, it would allow members of the National Rifle Association to be exempted from the mail-order prohibitions.

The Senate has yet to act on an employment opportunities program and control of drug abuse.

The House has stalled on a vital congressional reform package passed in the Senate last session after lengthy debate. The House leadership shelved it for this year. A similar fate is seen for campaign spending reform legislation, also passed last year by the Senate.

Final action is expected on college assistance and vocational education legislation. In each case a House-Senate conference is working out the differences.

The Redwood Park and Central Arizona Project authorizations are awaiting final action.

Head start fails

There is other important legislation which probably will not be passed this session. For example, the copyright revision and tax-reform proposals are dead for this session.

This year, in a great effort to give Congress a head start, the administration presented all its major messages to Congress by March 4. The President had ordered that drafted legislation had to accompany every message, rather than arriving later, as in the past. He had further insisted that all administrative witnesses be ready to appear before Congress as soon as the message was sent.

When Congress recessed on August 2, the Senate had held 130 legislative sessions this year. It met Monday through Friday, and only eight days were taken off for holidays.

Still, it wasn't enough.

Accomplishments listed

Some very important legislation, of course, has been passed. An unprecedented open-housing bill was passed in April, along with an antiriot bill. A monumental housing and home-ownership bill, with provisions for low- and middle-income housing aid, has been signed into law. A controversial anti-crime bill together with the handgun regulation provision has been passed.

The truth-in-lending law signed in May was an important step in protecting the consumer. And the long-delayed tax surcharge bill was passed.

Yet the amount of work has grown heavier. "Congress is a year-round job," Senator Mansfield concludes.

He says he thinks Congress should meet for 10 or 11 months, with a summer recess. This proposal is contained in the congressional-reform package now stalled in the House.

"It is time," he says, "to face up to the fact that the substantial growth of the federal government, the increased responsibilities of a senator's office, and the multitude of complex problems preclude maintaining schedules which, however well they may have worked in the past, are no longer working."

Passage of the congressional-reform package would be a good first step.

Royal wedding in Pakistan set

By Reuters

Rawalpindi, Pakistan

The wedding of Crown Prince Hassan, brother of King Hussein of Jordan, and Pakistani Princess Sarvath Ikramullah will take place in Karachi Aug. 27, officials here report.

Missilemen design minirocket

By the Associated Press

Holloman Air Force Base, N.M.

Researchers at the missile-development center here, with the latest sophisticated test equipment at their disposal, have turned to a makeshift miniature rocket to solve a problem.

The little rocket is made from a small metal tube, a table-tennis ball, and a toy rocket engine. Scientists are using it to design a laser system to track rocket sleds that travel more than 4,000 miles an hour.

The scientists had to find some way to test the laser system and make adjustments without firing the large sled every time they wanted to make a test. That was too time-consuming and costly.

Engineers, under Maj. John Frazier, hit upon the idea of designing a tiny rocket for testing the system.

They strung 1,000 feet of piano wire along poles made of old rocket cases to serve as a track for the tiny rocket.

Next they obtained some small metal tubes, table tennis balls, and toy rocket engines.

The miniature rockets were built by placing balls at one end of the tube and a rocket engine in the other.

To test the laser tracking system, they mount the rockets on the piano wire and fire them. Up to 20 tests a day are possible now. One test every two weeks was usual before.

Early alphabet

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Reward for Red heroes

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

In the outer peripheries of this capital, the Communist Party in South Vietnam is urgently striving to expand its membership.

It has even taken the unprecedented step of authorizing battlefield party promotions for low-ranking guerrillas who have fought valiantly.

In the past, the Communist Party required a three-month to two-year period of probation before admitting new members. The longer period of probabtion was required for persons from the upper-class strata of society and the shorter period for persons of working-class backgrounds.

An expansion in party membership would be regarded by Allied experts here as significant because the Communist Party is the organizational backbone running the Communist side of the war being fought in the South. Its disciplined organizational machine and indoctrination techniques, which produce high-quality party members, are regarded by observers here as strong points even surpassing its ideological programs.

The Communist Party in South Vietnam, called the People's Revolutionary Party, is considered by most officials here as an extension of the Communist Party in North Vietnam, called the Lao Dong Party.

Captured papers studied

In the south, the Communist Party is masked by the National Liberation Front, which contains nonparty elements. It also contains the key decision-making members in such affiliate, or satellite, organizations as the Front's Women's Association, the Farmer's Association, and the youth organizations.

Its call for more members was made in April. It was contained in a directive, subsequently captured by allied units, sent by the party's supreme political and military headquarters called Central Office of South Vietnam (COSVN) to the six subdivisions surrounding and including the capital of Saigon.

Among many obligations entrusted to Communist Party members was the instruction:

"You should educate the [Viet Cong] troops to have the spirit of resilience to overcome all difficulties. Even if they are forced to eat only rice soup or to eat the leaves of the trees, they have to fight and defeat the Americans."

The recruitment and "ideological training" of new Communist Party members is to be carried out on such a scale that "there should be at least one Communist Party member in each squad," the directive states. A squad is generally of about 10 men.

"So far, a number of squads do not have the leadership of the party," the directive continued. "And at least 40 percent of the leadership of each company [roughly 100 men] should be party members. Sometimes, now, each company has only 10 or 20 percent of its leadership from the party membership."

The directive also lays down specific regulations and allotments for the promotion of Communist Party members.

"On the promotion of the cadre, you have to promote from the bottom up," the directive states. "The cadre who has good character is given first priority, and second priority is his competency, and the third priority is for the combination of the competency and character of the cadre who can achieve his mission given him by higher headquarters."

Unit proportions set

By the end of June, the scheduling of promotions and apportionment of party members to military units was specified in the directive as follows: one Communist Party member for each squad; three Communist members for each platoon [roughly 30 men]; an additional six to eight party members for each company; six or seven more Communists for each battalion headquarters staff; and at least six more Communists for each regimental headquarters staff.

In the political chain of command, each of the Communist-controlled villages were to be led by four to six Communist Party members, of which one or two were to be women cadre. At the next level, the district headquarters, five to seven Communist Party members are to be in charge, of which at least one or two are to be women Communist members.

At political levels above the district, the number of party members assigned "depends on the situation. It should be organized in a rational way and should try to have more than a minimum of cadre so that they can satisfy all the requirements."

The significance of any expansion of membership is open to varying, although not necessarily contradictory, interpretations here.

Sign of weakness

Some Vietnamese sources believe the Communists may be attempting to expand their membership in the urban centers, especially Saigon. If successful, this would represent a substantial political achievement.

Allied field commanders outside of Saigon, however, view the effort as a momentary sign of weakness. These commanders say that before and during the Communist Tet offensive in late January, many of the Communist-led village guerrillas were shifted into regular provincial battalions—and then into regular main-force units.

These units suffered heavy casualties during the battles with allied forces around Saigon. This, assert these military men, left a vacuum of armed Communist strength in the villages—although not necessarily a vacuum of Communist tax collectors, propagandists, political and cultural cadre to influence the peasants.

Hence, these sources maintain, the Communists must recover these losses of their guerrilla base. They need to increase party strength among the guerrilla ranks to ensure better military results in the future.

From the Communist viewpoint, however, the reason stated in the captured directive is:

"Our military strength is getting bigger and bigger every day and the development of our strength is very fast; therefore, we should have a big political force of cadre to satisfy the demand of the military forces. This body of cadre should be enough, not only in number but also in quality."

Specific directions given

The directive also includes a wide range of specific requirements necessary to mold the new Communist Party recruits into dedicated cadre — which is considered an important step in making their organization tick. These include:

1. "All the cadre must understand clearly they are to be tempered to become very serious, to become determined to carry the mission to the end . . . to be determined to win the biggest victory, the continuous victory under any hard circumstances, to raise very high the ideology of heroic revolution, to play up the good side of our traditions, to play up the excellent showcases of heroism through examples of courageous sacrifices.

"All of these actions lead toward limelighting the traditional character of a revolutionary person, the character of not surrendering ideologically to the enemy, not surrendering during the fighting, not shirking any mission."

2. "They should make propaganda on all kinds of victories won by us. The cadre should organize a kind of briefing with the troops as well as with the guerrillas about the events and the news, so as to help them to judge the situation at the same time as encourage their intellectual curiosity."

3. "All kinds of organizations should center around consolidating the supreme nationwide leadership of the party and the direct leadership of the party in the armed forces at all echelons. To do this they have to reinforce the leadership of the party and reeducate the party members about ideology."

4. The members of the Communist Party should set the example for all the followers. They should organize a three month course, and the course should be named after the heroes or leaders who have died.

5. While increasing the number of Communist Party members is necessary, the most important factor is not the recruiting of new members, but the political education of new members. To do so, the cadre at all echelons should organize political education courses and tutoring sessions for the members. The cadre should emphasize criticism and self-criticism of the new recruits.

6. They should launch a campaign "to emulate exterminating the enemy and to contribute to the revolution." They can use any title for the campaign, particularly the most recent historical image or slogans such as:

"To revenge your home."
"To pay your debt to the country."
"To exterminate the enemy." Or:
"The whole country competes to exterminate the enemy to win the war."

7. The campaign is to be launched for the whole year — but in two phases. After the first phase, the cadres are given a grade or preliminary evaluation and at the end of 1968, the final evaluation is made as to which cadre and units win the yearly campaign.

8. Decorations and promotions are to be proposed according to achievements so as to strengthen the courage and initiative in carrying out all missions, and increasing leadership techniques and skills.

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Building high

A workman bends to his task as a new apartment building rises on the hills overlooking Caracas, Venezuela's capital. This city, cupped by mountains, has many high-rise modern buildings and low-story suburban villas set among trees.

★Free book by Greek Premier

Continued from Page 1

simply be read, but they must be studied carefully and attentively by all Greeks, irrespective of their station in life.

"They must be the indispensable reading of young and old. They must be communicated from one end of Greece to the other. In this belief, and with the aim of satisfying demand in Greece and abroad, we are passing on this book."

'Return to old values'

Some of the quotations are brief and rather obvious. "Communism," Mr. Papadopoulos affirms, "can have no elements in common with Greek Christianity."

Mr. Papadopoulos and his cultural spokesmen freuently call for a return to old "Hellenic-Christian values." The regime tries to maintain close ties with the Greek Orothodox church establishment. It has been trying by court martial several journalists who accused bishops of lax personal morality.

Mr. Papadopoulos has frequently said in effect that everyone must be "either for us, or ag'in us." Thus, in his Credo, he writes, "Everyone is either in the camp of Greece —or of Greece's enemies."

"Greece's enemies," it is strongly implied can be no one but the Communists.

Mr. Papadopoulos is aware that many non-Communist Greeks, and many non-Greeks in the West, disagree. He assures these critics in his Credo that "our guide is liberty and democracy in their true meaning, despite appearances."

Mr. Papadopoulos confesses that he and his reform-minded associates are "in a hurry about aims; conservative about means."

Classical references are not lacking. "We are the cleaners," he says, "of the Augean stables. We will not do the cleaning by throwing mud in anyone's face."

By the Augean stables, Mr. Papadopoulos here means the bureaucratic and economic mess in Greece before the Army takeover.

One aim of that takeover, he declares, is "to socially train individuals . . . with the purpose of returning them to the right social understanding. This is the contrary of anarchy."

Press censorship

There is reassurance for those impatient for restoration of parliamentary rule. "Our intention," says Mr. Papadopoulos, "is the fastest possible return to normal political life. But with a well-organized country and a socially free people."

"Social freedom" is not defined. The implication is that it results from "social training."

Mr. Papadopoulos, a former colonel of artillery and a military intelligence specialist, does not have a high opinion of the Greek press. The latter is still under the tight censorship he imposed when he took power.

"Truth," he writes, "constitutes the foundation of democracy. Truth is expressed through the press. Up to 21 April (1967), there was no truth. In other words, no democracy, because its foundation was missing."

The Greek regime's concern about its bad image abroad is deep. Mr. Byron Stamatopoulos, director of the foreign press, told this correspondent and others at a briefing: "We are fighting for a true democracy. Please help us reinstate it. Stop worrying!"

Mr. Papadopoulos was, meanwhile, telling several anxious West German parliamentary deputies on a visit to Athens that parliamentary elections would follow the scheduled Sept. 29 constitutional referendum "sooner than you think."

"We must repair Greece's basic weaknesses," Mr. Stamatopoulos told the newsmen. "If there were premature elections, these weaknesses could not be repaired. . . . Announcing a date for elections now would only hamper the revolution's results."

Literary language ordered

Mr. Papadopoulos' credo avoids colloquial modern Greek or "demotiki."

By military order Greek school children must now, from the fourth elementary grade upward, study the purist katharevousa, or literary language.

Showdown at Cierna

Czech-Soviet ordeal unveiled to public

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

"I believe but I am still not sure."

generation, typical of many who still feel it

The speaker was a Czech of the younger a little bit too good to be true that the country has safely emerged, its reforms intact, from the fearsome ordeal of recent weeks.

The initial public alarm has subsided. It was kindled by the inevitable reserve of the first reports to the nation on the confrontation with the Russians and the subsequent meeting of the six in Bratislava.

Party functionaries now have been given detailed accounts of what transpired. But the public still has little more to go on than its leaders' repeated assurances that the trust placed in them was not betrayed.

Confidence in leaders, however, is still a young plant in Czechoslovakia. So it is not surprising that, although manifestly people believe in this new-style leadership and, by and large, now accept that perhaps the less it says about its duel with the Kremlin the better, faith should rule almost as much as conviction.

Troop use ruled out

The Czechoslovak leaders went to meet the Russians with every outward show of confidence. Party officials, now that everything is over, insist their confidence was a very real thing.

"We were convinced," one told this writer, "that when the Russians realized that behind the leadership there was a completely unanimous, totally united nation, they would understand there was nothing they could do."

These sources now declare also that they did not believe—given these circumstances —the Russians would try direct intervention to gain their way.

This conviction is based on a belief that Moscow appreciated from the start that any such move would wreck the international Communist movement and, particularly, the prospects for its world gathering of parties in November.

The sinister play on Czechoslovak nerves with the loitering Soviet maneuver forces; the coincidence of other, major troop exercises on each of its borders with the bloc; the barrage of press abuse—all are now labeled as part of a gigantic try-on.

But—without doubting the courage with which Mr. Dubcek, the party leader, and his friends faced their ordeal—there must have been unnerving moments when even they perhaps could not be sure commonsense would prevail.

Some of the details of what went on during those four fateful days at the Slovak border village of Cierna now are leaking out. They confirm this.

The crunch came at the end of the second day. For two days the atmosphere had been icily frigid. Comrades were addressed in sharply raised voices as "misters" and the Russians even declined to take Czech coffee with their hosts.

Tanks behind border

They exhibited respect or deference only toward Czechoslovakia's old soldier president, Gen. Ludvik Svoboda, who fought with the Red Army on the east front in World War II.

Every inch of the railway line from across the Soviet border right up to the Soviet train where it stood on a Cierna siding was guarded by Soviet troops in full battle kit, bristling with weapons. It now is confirmed that large forces of tanks were drawn up only just behind the border.

That second day ended with almost complete rupture, with Mr. Dubcek coldly telling the Russians that if they wanted only to accuse the Czechoslovaks and meddle in their affairs there was no point in further talking and he and his Presidium were ready to leave at once.

"If you attack us, we go," he said. "If we are to stay we insist that we discuss problems which are common to us and on which we can agree."

The Russians stalked out and returned on their train—as nightly throughout the talks —to Uzhorod (capital of formerly Czechoslovak Ruthenia which they had annexed after the last war). They said they would return at 10 a.m. the following day.

Soviet bluff called

They did not, in fact, return until 2 p.m., and it was during that morning on their own that the Russians accepted that a climb-down was inevitable. It seems certain also that during that period they conferred with the four leaders who had joined them in signing the Warsaw letter calling on Prague to renounce its reforms.

Above all, according to unofficial but well-substantiated accounts, the Russians had to convince the East Germans — the harshest (and most frightened) of Prague's critics — that a change of front was essential.

When the Russians returned to Cierna their manner had totally changed; and then Mr. Dubcek shrewdly completed the calling of the Soviet bluff by proposing the Bratislava meeting.

They — and the four hardline bloc nations — had no alternative but to accept. And for the Czechs it was a relief and a breathing space from the long-drawn-out series of bilateral talks with the other parties which otherwise would have been unavoidable.

One interesting impression to emerge from Cierna is the Czechoslovak view that the Soviet Party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev, is still firmly in control.

Informed party circles here do not share another view that the Soviet Presidium was itself torn by dissent over what to do about Prague. Nor do they accept that there was a conflict between Mr. Brezhnev and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, whose quieter, more reflective manner has sometimes suggested he might have favored a softer line.

They believe that it was Mr. Brezhnev who was able to take the decision, and took it, when he was confronted with an unmistakably resolute leadership and nation; that an open rupture was something neither the Kremlin nor the international movement could afford.

New pulsars detected

By the Associated Press

Sydney, Australia

The Sydney University School of Physics announced that two pulsars — mysterious radio sources in the universe — have been discovered in the Southern Hemisphere.

Pulsars, detected by British and American scientists, emit pulses of radiation at regular intervals. Astronomers are unable to explain them.

The university said Dr. Tony Turtle, a lecturer, and Alan Vaughan, a graduate student in the astrophysics department, made the discovery with the school's giant radiotelescope near Canberra.

The head of the department, Prof. Bernard Y. Mills, said the telescope had searched one-third of the Southern sky for pulsars and the search is continuing.

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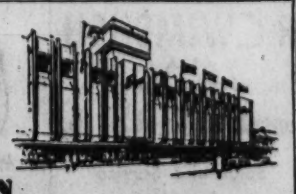
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Nurturing roots for her race

By Betty Stuart Smith
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

"A race needs roots, a sense of its natural identity and historic dignity," says Margaret Taylor Burroughs. Nurturing roots for her race has expanded her work as artist, poet, and teacher to make her the founder and director of an independent, seven-year-old Museum of African American Art here.

A graduate of Chicago Teacher's College, with a master's degree from the Art Institute of Chicago, Mrs. Burroughs joined the faculty of DuSable high school. There she found that the established curriculum neglected both the history of Africa and of the black people in America.

Children from other ethnic groups learn of their inheritance. So can African-Americans, she decided, and promptly began to convert the first floor of her home, the old Griffiths mansion at 3806 South Michigan, into a learning center. Preparations took two years.

A museum volunteer and emerging Chicago writer, who says he was "the typical Negro graduated from school with a black skin and a white mind," credits his eventual museum exposure to African-American writers who gave him pride in himself. "And with that, you can do anything," he said.

With other volunteers, including her husband, writer historian Charles Burroughs, now the museum's curator, plus the support of black neighborhood members at $5 a year, and an interracial volunteer board, her Museum of Negro Art and History opened in 1961. By now more than 41,000 have visited the museum.

A high ceilinged hallway, three parlors, and the big old kitchen overflow with exhibits and activity. Paintings and drawings cover the walls of the entrance gallery.

The shuttered front parlor houses bronzes, wood carvings, masks, jewelry, and costumes of Africa, depicting Mrs. Burroughs' own studies of the 2,000-year-old African Nok culture, the ancient Ife and Benin Negro bronzes, and the influence of Africa generally on much modern art.

Two main rooms record American Negro history in human terms. Antique slave posters document its suffering. Statues, pictures, and possessions of outstanding American Negroes touch many bases. Visitors may study a rare print of the 41st Congress which seated the first Negro. Or turn from a gay cartoon of an American Negro cowboy to Langston Hughes' christening robe. A large collection of rare 78 rpm records by Bessie Smith, Bert Williams, and others, awaits funds for preservation on tape.

One large case holds museum publications, issued as funds allow. Biographies of such Negro leaders as W. E. B. DuBois, Harriet Tubman, Fannie Lou Hamer, along with bibliographies and study outlines of African-American history, and art souvenirs, are sold. The first edition of the Negro art calendar, mailed yearly for $1.10, is now a collector's item.

A research library overflows the former kitchen into the Burroughs' home upstairs. Here scholars consult such documents as the 19th-century diary of Negro sea captain Harry Dean, who sailed his own ship off the African coast.

By Roy Lewis

Museum founder

Mrs. Margaret Burroughs, founder and director of the Museum of African-American Art, Chicago, shows carved Kenya giraffe to visiting youngsters to the African Heritage exhibition hall of the museum.

Where did the exhibits come from?

"Our friends, their friends, visitors—anyone may scout for us," Mrs. Burroughs explained. "So little has been preserved of African-American history we can find place for everything we're given.

"Many visitors become museum volunteers, too," Mrs. Burroughs continued. "People are always saying, 'You could do this; you should do that.' We tell them to go ahead!"

A third of the 6,000-volume library came from the private collection of Mr. and Mrs. Pettis Perry. Richard Morgan, former curator of the Cincinnati Museum, drove up one day with his own 500-volume library by or about Negroes.

"He kept coming back to catalogue for us, and is now our honorary curator," Mrs. Burroughs said.

By 1966, when the museum took its present name to reflect African-American ethnic pride, the budget was only $6,218. Then came the first foundation grant, used last year for museum improvements. Benefits help support continuing growth.

Other vital help developed last September, when Mrs. Burroughs was accepted as an intern in the Field Museum program here for curators of small and specialized museums.

"I'm learning documentation, administration, anthropology—and how to ask foundations for the kind of funds to equal the need, instead of patchwork dribs and dabs," she said. "String-free money, of course. We must be free to present every aspect of Negro life and thinking honestly."

This Louisiana-born grandmother who came to Chicago at the age of four, as a laborer's daughter, was not content with her own awards and recognition as an artist. She has shared her victory, through the museum, with others.

WOMEN TODAY

Airport keeps passengers up in the air—waiting

By Marilyn Hoffman
New York

Kennedy International Airport is no longer a teen-ager. It had its 20th birthday this summer and the milestone was marked with fireworks—mainly verbal.

This overgrown youth has caused enough howls about congestion and delays this summer to last it for years. "New York" magazine reports that one day recently 519 planes were delayed up to an hour before takeoff or in the air. Delays of up to six hours have kept passengers actually up in the air—or mentally up in the air on the ground.

It is all understandable, however, when you realize that almost 20 million passengers (or 75 percent of all air travelers between the U.S. and Europe) moved through Kennedy last year.

'Idlewild' till 'JFK'

It's all a far cry from the July 14, in 1948, when Air France operated the first trans-Atlantic flight into the new airport. A Constellation arrived from Paris shortly after 9 a.m. that day with 12 passengers aboard. Shortly after noon, 24 passengers departed for Paris—appropriately waved off by a few thousand applauding spectators. Thus began, from the original cinderblock terminal, the vast network of air lanes that has made New York not only the eastern aerial gateway to the U.S., but one of the world's greatest air-travel centers.

President Truman came to town to formally dedicate New York International Airport on July 31, 1948. On Dec. 24, 1963, it was rededicated and renamed John F. Kennedy International Airport. All those who remember it fondly as "Idlewild" will be interested to know that despite the "IDL" stamp on luggage tags, Idlewild was never an official name. Years ago, before the marshy tidelands were filled in to make the airport, the site was a shooting preserve of the Astor family. Later grew the village of Idlewild and the Idlewild Golf Course that was swalloped up by the airport. The romantic name lingered, until the "JFK" title blotted it out.

Visiting bustling, sprawling Kennedy these days is an experience. Nine major passenger terminals—with two new ones abuilding—represent the work of such architects as Eero Saarinen, I. M. Pei, Chester Churchill, and Kahn & Jacobs. The public parking lots in this maze hold 9,500 cars, though you have to be a wizard to find the gates nearest the terminal you are heading for.

Meet Manhattan

Animals aboard, too

If you want a snack or a full-course meal you have a choice of 18 restaurants. If you want to do a little banking, there is a separate branch of the First National City Bank on the grounds and offices in all the terminal buildings. If you want to meditate quietly, you can walk or ride to the tri-faith chapel plaza and find there a Roman Catholic, a Protestant, and a Jewish chapel.

The ASPCA Animalport at Kennedy boards and cares for each month thousands of in-transit "live creatures." Manager George Bauer said that in July he had 958 dog "hotel guests," 156 cats, 26 race horses, and some 3,600 "miscellaneous" other animals, including mice, turtles, ocelots, prairie dogs, gorillas, rabbits, parrots, and chimpanzees. The animals often stay overnight. Sometimes they stay on in deluxe comfort for two weeks, until their owners can call for them. Charges range from $1 a day for a parakeet to $10 a day for a horse.

To keep pace

JFK is 16 miles by highway from Times Square, and is nine times as large as LaGuardia, the airport is superseded, and now complements.

During any normal working day at Kennedy, almost 41,000 people report for work, and they take home an annual payroll of $370 million.

To try to meet the demands of an expanding air age, in the next six years more than $500 million will be spent by the New York Port Authority and the various airlines, on immense new aircraft-maintenance facilities, new cargo buildings, and further expansion of terminal buidings. At this moment 16 United States and 28 foreign-flag airlines operate more than 350,000 flights into and out of JFK each year And it was only 20 years ago that an airline would sometimes park an empty plane on the ramp "just to give visitors something to look at."

Car camping is fun, economical

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Car camping has been popular for a long time—as far back as the Model-T, in fact. Freedom and economy are the two most important selling points for car camping. Freedom because you can go anywhere a set of tires will take you and economy because the whole family can enjoy a vacation.

The tent is the fundamental item and cotton canvas is still the favorite tenting material, report cotton authorities. New chemical finishes give canvas greater resistance to wind, rain, and mildew.

The most popular shelter for on-the-move car campers is the tent trailer. It has a dining area that converts into double-bed sleeping room and is equipped with pump faucet, cooler, and stove. There's also a tent with a boot which attaches to the rear of a station wagon. It adds the station wagon's load space to the tent interior, providing a second room.

The pop tent is compact and shaped like an igloo. It pops into position in less than two minutes and is completely portable. Still another model is the prairie schooner. The 12-foot model sleeps four and still leaves a walkway and storage space.

No need to replace rose trellis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The casual gardener can trim the roses on his trellis year in and year out without replacing the trellis when it is made of colorful aluminum. The metal framework is designed to support climbing plants all year round and won't rust or turn color, even in the worst weather.

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Economist in Venezuelan politics

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Caracas, Venezuela

The increasing importance of women in Latin American society was demonstrated here recently when President Leoni named a woman to the key post of development minister.

It was the first time in Venezuela's history that a woman has been brought into the cabinet. And the appointment of Dr. Aura Celina Casanova to the development post may well be the first time that a woman has been named to a key cabinet post in any South American nation. Records are not too well kept in many of these countries, but local observers cannot recall any other instance like the Casanova appointment.

For her part, Dr. Casanova, a 44-year-old economist, believes that "women are going to play an increasingly important role in the vital business of developing stable government in South America."

Her appointment to the development post tends to confirm this belief.

A number of Latin American women have been holding posts in business and in diplomacy for the past 10 or 15 years—and there has been a feeling that before long women would be moving more into government.

Dr. Casanova sees her job as an opportunity to demonstrate the ability of women in yet another field of endeavor in Latin America. Women need to take part in government in the Spanish-speaking countries of the hemisphere, she says. For years, they have been making important contributions to government in the United States and Canada, and in Europe, she adds, and their influence she notes has invariably been beneficial.

Dr. Casanova has devoted most of her adult life to the field of economics. She began her career as a primary teacher in Caracas, the Venezuelan capital, and later became a professor of economics in the Central University.

She was named to the budget department of the Ministry of Education and became its head several years ago. She has also served as economist in charge of national accounts at the Central Bank of Venezuela, and was a councilwoman for the federal district of Caracas for a year.

During the past five years, Dr. Casanova has been a member of the Venezuelan Chamber of Deputies, representing her native state of Táchira—an office she will continue to hold in addition to her post as development minister.

Although her primary interests lie in her career, the new cabinet member is an avid sports enthusiast, playing such games as golf on the many good courses here in Caracas, or horseback riding and swimming.

Dr. Casanova is unmarried, but for many years she has taken a certain pride in her ability as a cook, finding cooking a relaxant after long hours in an office or a classroom. Friends report that her culinary achievements are worth sampling.

The Ministry of Development is concerned with Venezuela's tourism, economics, and industrial development—activities which are of vital importance to the growth of this South American nation whose economy is now so heavily oriented to petroleum products. For some years, the key cabinet post has been charged with responsibility for diversifying Venezuela's economy.

Dr. Casanova's appointment was made in a cabinet reshuffle resulting from the resignation of three members of the minority Unión Republicana Democrática (URD) from the cabinet when the URD left the government coalition.

Atwater Bradley

Key post

Dr. Aura Celina Casanova, newly appointed Minister of Economic Development for Venezuela.

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Tigers brilliant in crucial tests

SPORTS

By Ed Rumill

Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

Unless you happen to live in or root for Detroit, time is fast running out on your team in the American League.

With about a month and a half to go and a seven-game bulge on Baltimore at the finish of weekend action, Mayor Smith's Tigers were sitting pretty.

There are all sorts of warning, of course. Clubs have blown seven-game leads before in the pressure of late August and early September. Baseball is still an anything-can-happen gamé and always will be.

But by all practical standards, only one slim road block remained for the Motor City nine. Only the Orioles seemed to have a thin chance of cutting off Smith's path to the 1968 World Series.

Brown cools Boston club

Here was the situation through the second weekend in August. The Tigers, 9-3 for the young month, had faced and handled their two most dangerous challenges of the season. They swept a four-game series from the Cleveland Indians and took three out of four from the ambitious defending-champion Boston Red Sox.

The Bengals had pounded Cleveland's famed pitching rather soundly and their three victories over Boston were accomplished in spectacular fashion. Also, Smith took very good care of the Massachusetts entry without asking his mound ace, Denny McLain, to throw a single pitch.

Thus the Red Sox, who had done a fair 9-6 since the beginning of August, actually lost ground in that stretch—from 10½ games out to 12. The Tigers, who had run under .500 (10-11) between the all-star break and the end of July, had just about eliminated the Boston club.

Prominent in the Detroit spurt was the pinch-hitting bat of Gates Brown, who came out of the Boston series with a .593 average in that specialized offensive department. His bat twice beat the Red Sox and all three of his '68 pinch homers have been against Boston pitching.

Baltimore, meanwhile, was matching Detroit's 9-3 gait for the early days and nights of August, but in that stretch gained not a single inch on the leaders. All the Orioles did was take a tighter grip on second place.

In fact, Boston and Cleveland were facing a new threat. The Oakland Atheltics (7-4) were putting pressure on from the rear and may be ready to move up.

The Orioles were still taking heart in a schedule that sent the Tigers against Cleveland and Boston again this week, both times on enemy soil. But there is a feeling that if Mayo Smith came through this stretch with his head high, the race will be all over but the shouting. The Bengals, who have been in first place since May 10, could concentrate all of their energies on the coming test with the tough St. Louis Cardinals.

All the race remaining in the National League was between the Chicago Cubs, San Francisco Giants, Atlanta Braves, and Cincinnati Reds for the runnerup spot behind the Cardinals. The Cubs, at the moment, are holding a slim edge. They were 8-3 for August after weekend play, mostly with their bats. But significant in their record also were 21 double plays in the last 11 contests. The slick-fielding Pittsburgh infield had made just 16 DPs during that time.

Cubs: team with a future

There was even talk, for a few days, of Leo Durocher pulling off another 1951 melodrama. That was when his New York Giants beat the Brooklyn Dodgers in the final inning of the third playoff game on Bobby Thomson's climatic home run at the old Polo Grounds.

Durocher, of course, laughed it off, as he should have. Nobody is going to catch the Cardinals this year, because no club with this Redbird pitching is going into total collapse. But if recent games are a hint of things to come, Durocher's Cubs will get prime consideration the next time the NL walks to the starting line.

The Giants, as usual, were picking up their pace with the end in sight. They were 8-4 for August and were trailing the Cubs by a slender margin. The St. Louis lead was at 14 games with a 6-5 pace. Atlanta slipped to 5-6 and the Reds to 4-7. The Los Angeles Dodgers (6-6) announced that Walt Alston will not be fired.

Cincinnati continued to lead the league in batting, though often struggling on the rubber. One of their cast, however, had an enviable record. Jim Maloney was 11-5 lifetime against St. Louis. Not many pitchers can make their statement.

Baseball standings

(Through Aug. 11)

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	74	42	.638	—
Baltimore	66	48	.579	7
Boston	62	54	.534	12
Cleveland	63	56	.529	12½
Oakland	60	55	.522	13½
Minnesota	54	59	.478	18½
New York	51	60	.459	20½
California	53	63	.457	21
Chicago	48	65	.425	24½
Washington	42	71	.372	30½

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	76	41	.650	—
Chicago	62	55	.530	14
S. Francisco	60	56	.517	15½
Atlanta	60	57	.513	16
Cincinnati	57	55	.509	16½
Pittsburgh	56	61	.479	20
Phil'delphia	53	61	.465	21½
Los Angeles	53	64	.453	23
New York	54	66	.450	23½
Houston	51	66	.436	25

Strike artist

By the Associated Press

Huntington, W.Va.

Okay, bowlers, try this for something to beat: A 1,052 four-game set turned in by Ted Haun.

That's right—1,052—and it included a 300 game, the fourth turned in by the 35-year-old Haun.

Haun rolls in the Thursday night men's scratch league at Hungtington's Robin Lanes. He started the series with a 257 and followed it with the 300. Then came a 238 and finally a 257 for a 283 average.

His 795 for the first three games set a city record and inquiries were being made to the American Bowling Congress on how the 1,052 in four games stacks up nationally.

Haun, a professional bowler, has been bowling for 15 years and has competed on the professional tour in spots for six years. He said he rolls about 60 games a week to keep his game sharp.

Of 48 possible strikes, he hit 40 during the four games and, at one point, had 17 straight strikes.

Round we go

One of the most difficult events in track and field, the hammer throw is an awesome display of speed, timing, strength, and experience. Here Jim Pryde of the Santa Barbara, Calif., AC prepares to unload the 16-pound ball.

Hammer: speed, timing, experience

By Don Bloom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

South Lake Tahoe, Calif.

Jim Pryde is one of Uncle Sam's premier arm-and-hammer men.

He is an American River College life-science instructor by trade and an Olympic Games hammer thrower by design who is spending the summer spinning around atop a seven-foot cement circle.

Jim's hobby is extending the iron ball out on music wire, wheeling counter-clockwise with sufficient force as to bring 700 pounds of tension on his outstretched arms—and finally thinking fast enough to let go.

A lesser man trying this and forgetting to release his grip might never be heard from again. But Jim is so proficient at the sport he is considered a possibility for America's three-man hammer squad for Mexico City's Olympiad in October.

Strength not most important

Pryde, a 5ft, 8in. 220-pounder, will be a definite threat to three-time Olympian Hal Connolly, American record holder Ed Burke, Tom Gage, George Frenn, and two-time collegiate king Bob Narcessian in the final Olympic team tryouts here. Jim ranks sixth on the all-time United States list at 209 feet, 8 inches and believes he is in the midst of his best season.

He figures it will take a heave of 220 feet to make Uncle Sam's team. His best of 198-8 this season ranks him 10th nationally behind leaders Connolly, 224-8; Burke, 224-1; Gage, 223-11; Frenn, 216-5, and Narcessian, 209-5.

Now in his ninth season and the proud possessor of the 1963 Pan-American Games silver medal from São Paulo, Brazil, Pryde said, "The 7,000-foot altitude at the lake shouldn't have any bearing on distance, but it will make training and weightlifting difficult in the thin air.

"Strength isn't the most important thing. Neither are the arms; they're just for extension. It's mainly speed, timing, and experience. Hammer throwing has been picked by many as the most difficult event in track and field. The entire execution takes less than two seconds. But a thousand things can go wrong."

It took just four years to attain a toss of over 200 feet, where as world record holder Gyula Zsivotsky of Hungary (241-11) needed eight years. "Thirty-five is the prime age," said Jim, "so I'm still five years away.

"If I lived in Europe and trained under their subsidized system, I know I'd be throwing 230 feet. Last year I was among the top 40 in the world, but half of them were Russians who are paid by their government to train to beat us.

"In Europe they have coaches and special clinics to teach hammer throwers. Nearly all of the Americans have to coach themselves. We're handicapped compared to the athletes in Europe. While they're being encouraged—and paid to train—we're just athletes training on our own and expected to win because we're Americans," Pryde asserted.

Must prove selves at altitude

"So we have 10 200-footers over here. If those same men were in Europe, they'd all be over 220. They're organized in an attempt to prove themselves in international competition. And we try to stay pure."

Jim said the majority of the trackmen agreed the meet in Los Angeles in late June was unnecessary. "None of us were sure what we had to do to qualify for the Tahoe tryouts," he said. "Some of the officials announced as many as 10 men would go in each event; some others were indefinite.

"So everybody was nervous. To top it off the Los Angeles Times kept writing about 'the final Olympic trials' to bring out the fans. When the people found out the first three finishers did not automatically go to Mexico, it took away from the usual tenseness of each event. Even now the guys who placed first aren't assured of Mexico until they prove themselves at high altitude."

Tryouts at Echo Summit will include decathlon, Sept. 6-7; 20-kilometer walk, Sept. 9; 50-kilometer walk, Sept. 12, and track and field, Sept. 9-17.

Spain uses sanctions to hold press in line

By Richard Mowrer

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

The tough side of the press law of 1966, which abolished prior censorship by the state, is being turned against Spain's more venturesome editors.

Spanish journalists realized from the start that, while the new law gave them more scope than they had had during 30 years of authoritarian rule, it also placed squarely on their shoulders full responsibility for what they published.

Today they are painfully aware of the extent to which the Franco regime can crack the whip and slap down "wayward" editors and their publications when it feels they are too far out of line.

In recent months there has been a cascade of sanctions, highlighted by trials of newsmen, prison sentences, suspensions of newspapers and periodicals, and heavy fines.

In the old days of heavy-handed prior censorship journalists were safe but muzzled. Today they are as free as they dare to be. And it seems that many have been too daring, in the view of the regime.

A report just issued by the press division of the Ministry of Information says that in one year 339 administrative proceedings were filed for violations of the press law. Of these, 180 led to the imposition of sanctions. The remainder were shelved. Another 34 cases are still under study.

129 new publications

The report notes that there are 3,750 publications of various kinds in the country and that 129 new ones have appeared since April, 1966. It concludes:

"The multiplication of newspapers over the last two years constitutes the most eloquent demonstration of the normal development of the press freedom conceded by the press law and gives the clearest lie to the false, distorted, insidious and incomplete information published on the theme in the foreign press and even, in certain cases, in some Spanish newspapers. . . . The administration has faithfully lived up to its obligations to defend the press freedom provided by the law."

Close to one-third of Madrid's professional journalists do not see it that way. A letter, signed by 168 newsmen and habitual contributors to newspapers, addressed to Information Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne expresses their consternation "at the grave crisis through which the Spanish press is passing."

The letter lists as cause for concern these repressive measures applied during May alone:

Fines totaling 417,500 pesetas ($5,964) imposed on four editors;

Seizure of issues of four magazines and of several newspapers;

Jail sentences imposed on two journalists (not named but privately identified as Nestor Lujan, editor of the Barcelona periodical Destino, and Eduardo Cierco, a lawyer who has contributed articles to various publications.)

Letter cites suspension

The letter cites the suspension for two months of the daily newspaper Madrido. It says: "The application of serious penalties against the newspaper Madrid, based on the ambiguous Article II of the press law, confirms our opinion that this Article can be used to deny freedom of expression."

Article II of the press law says:

"Freedom of expression and the right to publish information . . . will have only those limitations imposed by law. These limitations are: respect for truth and morality, respect for the principles of the national movement and the other fundamental laws (of the regime), the requirements of national defense, the security of the state and the maintenance of public order inside the country and peace abroad, due respect to institutions and persons in criticizing political and administrative action, (respect for) the independence of the courts and the safeguarding of privacy and personal and family honor."

Diplomacy falters for Ulbricht

Report from East Germany 6

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

It is a paradox that the most economically stable of the Communist states in Eastern Europe is the most uneasy.

East Germany's economy is sound. Justifiably, people here talk of their "kleine Wirtschaftswunder"—little economic miracle.

Industry paces a vigorous 8 to 9 percent annual growth. Collective farms are working and producing well—better than most in Communist East Europe.

Politically the regime of Walter Ulbricht is as secure internally as any of its partners. It commands considerable respect because it has given East Germans the best living standards in the Communist bloc.

But it does not kindle enthusiasm, mainly because of a lackluster, unimaginative, often ugly image which in part is thrust upon it by its unenviable position between East and West and also by its own rigid adherence to orthodox Communism.

Economic reform, but —

There has been an economic "reform." But neither economists nor politicians here are "revisionist" nor "liberal."

The economists, in fact, offer an impressive case for "gradualism," compared with the radicalism advocated elsewhere—and the results thus far give power to the argument.

But political reform—anything savoring of democratization—is altogether excluded.

One reason, it seems, is the present leadership itself. Another is the major problem with which the leadersip is concerned: East Germany's isolation and its fight for international acceptance.

The regime is headed by the Communist bloc's senior veteran. Now that Russia's Anastas I. Mikoyan has retired, Mr. Ulbricht is the only leader with a direct link back to Lenin and the Comintern. It gives him Communist standing, but it also means that he is steeped in "old guard" discipline.

Moreover, when Mr. Ulbricht steps down, the present composition of the East German Politburo—with the members' average age well into the 60's—gives little hope of more flexibility or change. Even the younger men successful in industry and agriculture seem firmly cast from the same ideological mold.

This rigidity undoubtedly comes from the failure to dent the wall of nonrecognition outside the bloc.

East Germany's economic advance and growing trade with Western countries—West Germany included—have brought it into a wider commercial world. Diplomatically it remains an outsider, recognized outside the Soviet bloc only by Communist Yugoslavia and Cuba.

Its bid, just over two years ago, to become a member of the United Nations got nowhere, and this rankles. So does the more recent failure to gain acceptance even by the World Health Organization.

"How long can you go on refusing to acknowledge our existence in this way?" an East German official asked this writer forcefully. "Does anyone gain by it?"

East Germany's imposition of additional restrictions on traffic to West Berlin can be seen in this light: as a further demand for recognition as a state, and as a reaction to Bonn's refusal to regard it as an equal with the other East European nations.

The Ulbricht government wants a place in the general move toward rapprochement and settlement between East and West in Europe.

The same resentment inspires the many "fears" one hears here about right-wing trends in West Germany recently evidenced by the Baden-Württemberg elections. This concern may be exaggerated, but it cannot entirely be written off as propaganda.

The regime professes confidence. But it is also conscious that its position even in the bloc is still sensitive.

It has not recovered from the jitters caused by Romania's recognition of West Germany. Even though it has the assurances of the other East European countries and they are pledged not to act without evidence of new attitudes in Bonn—it knows they are itching to follow suit.

Officials earnestly assure one that sooner or later Bonn will have to abandon its policy of working with Eastern Europe while excluding East Germany. They say that the West, too, "will have to concede that we exist as a strong, sovereign state."

"We are not insisting on immediate full recognition," they say. "We do insist that Bonn abandon its pretentious claim to speak for all Germans, all Germany.

Last of a series

West India sifts flood damage

By Reuters

New Delhi

Damage to crops and property in last week's monsoon floods in the West Indian state of Gujarat will run into millions of dollars, says Hitendra Desai, the state's chief minister.

He told newsmen in Ahmadabad that at least 15 persons were swept away by floods in the city of Surat and that many more were drowned in other parts of the Surat and Broach districts.

The overall picture from the area, battered for four days by torrential rains and flood waters from the great Narmada and Tapti Rivers, remained confused. Unofficial reports from Gujarat indicate that as many as 200 persons were killed in the disaster.

"Gujarat has never before been hit by such a calamity," said Mr. Desai. "The devastation will run into tens of millions of rupees (12.5 rupees equals $1). Gujarat will take months to recover," he said.

Mr. Desai said that an all-out effort was being made to restore roads so food could be gotten through to flood-stricken towns and villages in the state.

Summer excursions

There was a time in my childhood in Maine when "summer excursions" were very much in style. One summer the local Grange chartered the steamer *Goldenrod* and had an excursion to Belfast with Castine as a port of call. Father, Mother, Uncle Arthur, and Aunt Nellie were happy excursionists on this Saturday Grange jaunt. Uncle Pearl and Aunt Harriet went on a more ambitious outing sponsored by the Odd Fellows Lodge. The steamboat *Catherine* took a large group of lodge members on a weekend cruise to Calais.

My brothers and I heard so much about the trips our elders had taken that it was no wonder that Ben one day asked my father, "Par, is there any reason why we young folks should not go an an excursion?"

"That is a fair question that deserves a fair answer." replied my father. "I promise that your brother and you and your sister shall each have an excursion. But there must be some provisions: You must secure your mother's permission; you must expect to take your turn at jaunting because excursions cost money, you know; you must take turns; you must not expect to have excursions right away."

* * *

Because Otis was the oldest child he was the first to have a trip. The following Spring Cousin Henry came to spend Memorial weekend at Friend's Corner. Father made arrangements that Otis be excused from the last weeks of school and secured Mother's permission for her twelve-year-old son to return to Cousin Henry's home with him. This cousin was my father's nephew though he was three years older than my father. He lived in Rockland where he conducted a business college. Every day Otis went to the college with his older cousin who taught him to write a beautiful script and introduced him to the wonders of a typewriter. When my brother came home from Rockland, his talk was all about styles of handwriting, shorthand, and double spacing.

My brother Ben's excursion was less educational than Otis'. He went with our Great-uncle Pearl on a three-day business trip to Portland. I never did understand what the business was about; but I did understand that Ben and Uncle had a day's train trip to the city of Portland, spent a day in the city, and had a return train trip to eastern Maine.

I suppose that Ben was impressed by Fort Gorges and the promenades and Longfellow's statue. But he never mentioned them. He talked a great deal about the Riverton Park, of the great white horses that dove into the park pool, of the swans, of the merry-go-round, and of the booths that sold candy and ice cream and souvenirs. He brought each of us several souvenirs. My mother used to say ruefully, "Ben's lavish spending habits began in Riverton Park when Uncle Pearl gave him far too much spending money." Father's comment was more philosophical: "Now, Mother, your second son was born a spender. I call the buying of souvenirs very much a part of going on an excursion."

* * *

When my turn came to go on an excursion, I had neither a steamer trip nor a train journey. I did not return bringing new educational ideas or bearing souvenirs. My excursion was just right for a little girl nine years old who did not wish to leave her mother overnight.

One August morning my father and I got up at four o'clock while it was still dark and while the whippoorwills were still calling in the pasture. Father got our breakfast. It was a most unusual procedure because he was not handy about the kitchen. And he served a most unusual breakfast. He cooked Cream of Wheat which he colored with pink food coloring that he chanced to see on the shelf.

In the Model T we drove the six miles from the Corner to the Neck. The houses that we passed were dark. The street lamps burned in the village. The cocks were sounding their first calls and now and then a farm dog greeted the day.

When we reached the wharf at the Neck, Father's friends were waiting for us. Mr. Duffy was in the launch whose motor he had started. Mrs. Duffy and her son were in the skiff ready to row us to the launch. My father swung me into the arms of the young man and before I knew it I was afloat and bound for a day on Long Island where the Duffy family had a camp on the homestead where they had once lived.

* * *

Mrs. Duffy and I tended the camp while the men pulled their lobster traps and tended their weirs. After Mrs. Duffy had built a fire in the iron stove she said," Now we'll have our second breakfast. I know you must be hungry." The meal of crabmeat sandwiches, hot cocoa, and doughnuts was more filling than Father's meal of pink cereal.

When we had finished eating and had washed the dishes we went out to explore the island. The sun was well above the horizon. The grass was wet with dew. A light breeze tossed waves on the shore. We walked along the beach where my hostess pointed out the mountain to the northwest, Bartlett Island and Hardwood Island to the south, and Isle au Haut to the far southwest. When the grass had dried, we walked in the island meadows that were fast growing up to alders and sumac. In midmorning the sun was hot and we returned to the camp for an early lunch.

In the afternoon we sat in the shade of the camp where Mrs. Duffy told me stories of island living, of her girlhood on Swan's Island, of her coming to Long Island as a bride, of the bringing up of her three children. She told me of great storms that shut out the sight of the mainland, of schools of herring that filled the coves in summer, and of picnics on the outer islands that still had cellar holes and lilacs that bore witness to the early 19th-century settlers.

* * *

Mrs. Duffy still had stories to tell when the launch appeared in the little cove. We soon packed the remnants of the food, locked the camp door, and boarded the launch for the return trip to the main. Father, Mother, and my brothers were waiting on the wharf for us. I ran at once to my mother but not before I said to the Duffy family, "Thanks, thanks ever so much for my island excursion!"

I talked less about my excursion than did my brothers of theirs. But I often think of my day spent on Long Island and I have never given up the hope that some day I shall have a spell of being an islander.

ESTHER E. WOOD

Is there an absolute Truth?

Many of us are looking for firmer ground, for convictions we can stand on. How do we find them?

In all ages there have been those who have held to high ideals — incorruptible integrity, moral courage, unselfed action.

Each of these individuals has gleaned some insight into Truth which motivated and strengthened him.

In our day there is a book which penetrates the instability of mortal life. It speaks of provable laws of God, good and awakens in men a developing sense of unshakable faith.

The book is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy.

A paperback copy can be obtained by sending $2.25 with this coupon to:

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Both pictures by courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

"MRS. MAXIM KAROLIK WITH HER SIAMESE CAT": *By Eveline von Maydell*

Silhouettes were named for Etienne de Silhouette, controller of French finances in 1759, who so slashed pensions and royal allowances that his name became attached to anything curtailed or incomplete. But silhouettes like the ones shown here are far from incomplete. Cut by Eveline von Maydell, they are delightful portraits, thorough in their suggestion of character. That of Mrs. Maxim Karolik is woven into a web of maple twigs where her conversational cat faces her from a branch; that of her husband is gracefully placed in the garden.

Eveline von Maydell came from the Baltic area of Russia in 1922. She had studied art in St. Petersburg with the famous Ivan Bilibin. In the United States she soon became popular for her unique studies in the silhouette form, cutting so freely and imaginatively that she raised the work to a fine art. Her immaculate and precise figures are exact records of the people and customs of the 1920's and 1930's when she enjoyed a wide vogue for her portraits, cutting elegant representations of the fashionable world including one of the President of the United States.

Maxim Karolik was a great connoisseur of objects of virtue, famous for his collection of Early American Art which is now, by his gift, in the collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

A rainy October afternoon

Sinclair Lewis came in on a rainy afternoon, when an October downpour of wet leaves made a carpet of brilliant color upon the pavements. I immediately recognized him, and was suddenly moved by his gentleness and almost boyish shyness.

"May I sit down for a while? This is a charmingly different sort of place."

"It's so crudely thrown together," I apologized. "We couldn't make it hold together any other way."

"Um-m, well . . ." He moved from shelf to shelf, tall and stooping. After a bit, he said, smiling, "Anyhow, you've some pretty substantial cement to hold it together — all the Greeks and Plato, Cicero, and a half mile of English classics. How'd you come by this idea-in-a-cubbyhole?"

I moved up a chair and began to tell him the bookshop story. Before too long I was reading aloud to him from *Vermont Salt and Vintage* and *A Mountain Township*, and he was listening intently.

"Edgar Lee Masters," he said, "without the sting and bite, without the knife with the razor edge. What became of it in Vermont?"

"I guess sooner or later it got buried with the hatchet," I replied. "There's something about Vermont that doesn't take to feuding: It's terribly hard to maintain grudges and quarrels where the whole surrounding countryside seems bent on embracing one."

He laughed understandingly and stood up.

"It's stopped raining. I must get on. I won't forget that bit about it being hard to feud and fight and hold grudges in a region where all the surrounding landscape seems anxious to embrace you. It would be interesting to test it out as a geographical, anthropological proposition."

He came over and put his hand on my shoulder.

"This is a terribly nice place," he said, and then added with the same boyish shyness, "and you're a lovely person."

"Perhaps rainy days are especially good for bookshops," I told him. "Shelter from the wet and a chance to browse and meditate." Then I told him about the rainy afternoon when I had found Ray Stannard Baker reading aloud to Ruth before the fire.

"It's a kind of wistfulness rain induces," he said. "Wistfulness and loneliness are first cousins."

I shall always recall Sinclair Lewis as shy and boyish, and for some reason strangely touching. I was glad to feel that perhaps Johnny Appleseed with its "idea-in-a-cubbyhole" had comforted him on a lonely afternoon. — From "A Memory of Vermont: Our life in the Johnny Appleseed Bookshop," by Margaret Hard. Copyright, 1967, by Margaret Hard. Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., New York.

This town by the sea

The people who live here walk
to the rhythm of the sea,
along the scalloped beach
or winding paths which reach
braceleted with flowers
to those granite towers
nature flung about.

They have grown used to waiting
through centuries, meeting
a need as it came.
Who now recalls
fishermen who went
out on a swinging tide
(no radio or radar)
and left no print on the sand?

While the tides turn,
and the waves churn,
and the wild, bright roses burn
along the shore,
with trailing purple vetch
to cool the tone,
tourists bunch in little shops,
in their psychedelic splash
of orange and scarlet,
lemon and vermilion.

The people are used to waiting
and not going off in search
of excitement. The sea
is enough excitement.
Its cadence is in their walking;
rolls leisurely through their
talking.

The people who live here go
by the measured, slow
movement of the tide.
The regular beat,
recurring, swings their feet
through twisted, narrow lanes.

Small, square windowpanes
perched above the shore
watch the rollers pour
over stubborn cliffs.
Rain batters weathered walls.
Houses, now withdrawn,
hark as it comes down.
Life moves to the sea's
repeated stress —
the ictus of the town.

PEARL STRACHAN HURD

The extent of our responsibility

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many business manuals and psychology books have probed for a solution to the problem of burdensome responsibility, but the answer lies in one of the oldest books of all — the Bible. The Psalmist wrote, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee" (Psalm 55:22).

We can trust God to help us when we understand that divine Spirit, not man, is in control of all true creation. God alone is responsible for the harmonious action of the real, spiritual universe including spiritual man, who, the Bible tells us, is made in God's image. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 544), "All is under the control of the one Mind, even God."

* * *

What about discordant human situations that are our responsibility to handle but seem beyond our control? Christian Science teaches that we must relinquish a personal sense of responsibility and look for guidance to God, who this Science reveals is also divine Mind, or Truth. We must acknowledge God's omnipotence and absolute control of His perfect creation. Because an image is not separate from what it reflects, man is not separate from God. Man moves harmoniously in accord with his divine Principle, God, who controls his every action.

Man created in God's image does not have burdensome responsibilities but simply responds to the control of Mind. He possesses by reflection such attributes of Deity as love, wisdom, intelligence, integrity, and serenity. When we understand and acknowledge this and strive to be loving and just, the feeling of burden and pressure begins to disappear, and we are shown how to delegate some responsibilities, if that is a right course, and how to fulfill others ourselves.

* * *

Christ Jesus never felt personally responsible for healing the multitudes of sick and sinning around him. He said, "I can of mine own self do nothing" (John 5:30). The Gospels relate that, unlike the other teachers of his day, he acted and spoke with authority. He understood that the power to heal is not personal but of the Father. Because of his understanding of God it was inevitable that he should manifest the power of divine Truth to heal.

At one time a young woman was placed in a position of unaccustomed authority. She was made responsible for a department and found herself working with the one from whom the authority had been taken. As she turned to God for guidance, she realized that the responsibility for an efficient, happy department did not rest upon her shoulders. She prayerfully acknowledged that creation is spiritual and that God is in control of all, including man in His likeness. She also declared that the understanding of this and the reflection of Spirit's loving nature would adjust the situation harmoniously.

* * *

She rejoiced that she was able to act with confidence as she consistenly affirmed the truth of being, lived it, and listened for Mind's direction each step of the way. She knew that the one perfect Mind does not make mistakes, and that as Mind's image she reflected God's unerring intelligence. She recognized that whatever problem might arise she had only to turn prayerfully to divine Truth to find the solution and go straight to it without delay. Before long the department was achieving in a spirit of cooperation and unity of purpose more than had ever been accomplished.

How freeing it is to recognize that because man is the eternal reflection of divine Spirit, he does not have any uncompleted tasks! Man is God's work, and God's work is finished, complete. God is cause; man is effect. God is all-acting; man reflects God's action. Knowing this, an individual will not be haunted by fear of failure or restricted by lack of confidence. He can meet each day joyously in the knowledge that the extent of his responsibility is to understand the truth of God and man, express God's goodness, and listen for God's direction. Then every situation, every contact, will be productive and harmonious.

Meeting in August

The pears of August, sure as bells,
Ring out to celebrate themselves!

A spider, going someplace far,
Rides the wind like a yellow star,

And fixes me with a solemn stare
As if to ask if *I'm* going there —

But I am not. I go instead
To find the pears that hung in my head

All winter long like bells from a rafter
To make, when they shake, a summery laughter.

So he excuses me. We part.
He wades the wind; I wind my heart;

And each proceeds to seek what he must
As August ripens to august.

EDSEL FORD

Our two acres—the business of being

Concerned fully with the important business of being, our neighbors of the Hardly Sea take the sun. After many days of rain, the first breakthrough of sunlight is a surprising innovation, but soon we are taking it as our natural right with a new sense of privilege.

In this world of air and water the new light quickens all things. We see joy everywhere—not joy in the lesser meaning, as an emotion, but as an urgency: to live, to move, to grow.

Phil-the-Speckled, a newcomer from Jeff's assortment of frogs, protests my approach with a throaty exclamation. From his quiet place in the shallows he darts like a skipped stone into the shelter of mid-pond. There his cousin, Golden-Eye, native to these waters, thrusts forward with three powerful kick-strokes, and chins himself on a lily pad. Lightly he climbs it; gently it eases down, but holds him half-sitting, half-floating.

There is joy in the double easement, each giving a little, each holding a little.

There is joy in the silver flash where something—a large tadpole?—breaks the surface, rising in its state of change to taste the air of the outer world. It leaps and disappears, too fast for the eye to gather any impression but a blink of light.

A young robin has found a secluded pool under the buttonbush. He dips a wing, then two wings, then his whole self. The cool wash and splash are obviously new to him. He steps back, fluttering, not quite steady, then into the water again to fling drops into the air. His stance is one of excitement, self-importance, and uncertainty. He is tipsy with a joy to which his strength rallies in a surprising and unfamiliar kind of balance.

Joy is in the observer! Yet it springs first from the innocent art of the performers. Now a blue darning needle addresses one lily pad after another among the rose-pink lilies, joy in the hover, fly, and perch, and she quite unaware of the picture she makes in another's eye.

BURNHAM EATON

"MAXIM KAROLIK": *Silhouette by Eveline von Maydell*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section • Tuesday, August 13, 1968

A foster parent pledges $15 a month

CARE Photo

Cherished textile package

Avenues of help

As snapshots of children, victims of the war in Vietnam, flash across TV screens, viewers are stunned into realizing the pathetic discrepancy between the terror and bleakness they face and the comforts of the Western world—relative as they may be.

But it may come as a relief to know there are several avenues through which these children can be helped. The Foster Parents' Plan, International Social Service, and CARE are three organizations dedicated to the care of children.

By Jacqueline M. Smith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ONE OF THE MORE ATTRACTIVE features of the Foster Parents' Plan (FPP) is the personal communication it bridges between the donor and the child he cares for in a foreign country.

The impact of a photograph, the anticipation of a promised letter, can become a constant and rewarding concern. All of a sudden, the focus is changed: certain luxuries seem futile, certain sacrifices become more meaningful when judged against all they would mean for the little one overseas.

The contribution pledged by a foster parent is $15 per month—about the equivalent of a laborer's salary for the same period of time.

Apart from the basic necessities such as food and clothing, special care is given to develop improved conditions of health and sanitation.

FPP also places much emphasis on education. Schooling is a thorny problem in Vietnam. In spite of the government's efforts to build more schools and train teachers as rapidly as possible, there is still a very deep gap between the facilities available and the needs of the children.

FPP will stand behind a child until he is able to be self-supporting. When this point is reached, it will generally shift its focus onto another member of the family. This is not to say that FPP will devote itself to only one member of a family at a time. Quite the contrary, FPP feels very strongly about the family as a unit.

• The Foster Parents' Plan, Inc. 352 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y., 10010.

* * *

The dilemma arising from a desire to establish better child-care services in Vietnam itself and the realization that its homeless children are in urgent need of care is one that is acutely felt by International Social Service (ISS).

In the final analysis this organization feels that when "no hope for home or future" can be found for a child in his own country consideration should be carefully given to intercountry adoption—that is, the adoption of this child by a family in another country.

Such an intercountry adoption program is carried out by the American branch of ISS. Since 1921 ISS, a voluntary, nonsectarian agency, has devoted itself to helping people "with personal or social problems whose solution requires intercountry cooperation or which are caused by movement from one country to another."

With headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, offices in 21 countries, and cooperating agencies in 100 others, it spans the world. Its intercountry adoption program—known as WAIF—was founded in 1953. Since then, more than 14,000 children from 40 countries have been adopted by American families.

A new office of ISS is being set up in Vietnam to study the circumstances affecting the life of each child brought to its consideration. It tries to evaluate his chances for a healthy childhood and sufficient education in his country of birth. If necessary it seeks a family in the United States who will share with him their home and their love.

• International Social Service, 345 East 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

* * *

Through CARE's food crusade, nourishment is brought to hungry families, refugees and schoolchildren. Thanks to the United States Food for Peace donations of farm abundance, CARE manages to stretch each dollar it receives to the point where it can provide a family with a week's supply of rice and salt.

The self-help program of CARE extends to almost all sections of the population, beginning with better education—through the provision of writing supplies and literacy aids. CARE is involved also in the building of new schools and the training of leaders.

• CARE, Inc. 660 First Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10016.

Relief for Biafra

North American agencies for channeling relief to starving victims of the Nigerian civil war are:

The American Red Cross, Washington, D.C., 20006; Save the Children Fund, Hayter Street, Toronto, Canada; Catholic Relief Services, 350 Fifth Ave., New York City; Oxfam of Canada, 97 Eglington Ave., East Toronto, Canada.

CARE Photo

Rice—a much-needed staple

Concerto for lonely voice and orchestra

. . . . From the bookshelf

Portrait of Elgar, by Michael Kennedy. New York: Oxford University Press. $10.

By Barbara Glatz

There was a conspicuous lack of first-rank English composers for centuries. The islandkingdom remained isolated from the mainstream of musical activity on the continent until the latter portion of the 19th century. It was at this point that Edward Elgar's name began to be heard.

Elgar's career itself was erratic. There were the early, unsatisfactory works; masterpieces composed between 1899 and 1919; and finally, the last 14 years of his life which were musically unproductive and left him extremely bitter and disillusioned.

The success of "Coronation March" rather treacherously established him as a leading composer. The Elgars then moved into a large new home, Edward was knighted in 1904, and went on to receive many awards, degrees, and citations. Unfortunately, none of the honors improved his financial condition. His bank account was constantly strained because he was forced to live beyond his means.

Michael Kennedy sums up: "He was acknowledged to be the foremost English composer of his time; nearly every official honour had come his way; self-taught, he had risen from provincial obscurity to international fame; . . . Yet he still regarded himself as an 'outsider' and looked back on his early struggles not with self-satisfaction but with bitterness."

Elgar was a "local" musician until he was nearly 40: "He could have written 'Caractacus' (1898) ten years earlier, he said, if he had not been compelled to earn his living by teaching, by the chores of music, by helping behind the counter of his father's music shop in Worcester even after he had a work produced at the Three Choirs Festival."

His early compositions, written after a full day's work, are very erratic, and he was not always able to channel his musical thoughts coherently. This inconsistent quality is one of the main reasons his music had begun to be neglected by 1933. Also, the music was difficult to play, expensive to perform, and made great demands on the intelligence of the performers and the audience.

Mr. Kennedy excuses his unimaginative scoring by stating that the " . . . faults of taste, the descents into triteness and triviality . . . are the faults of big men undertaking big tasks." He places Elgar in the same category with Richard Strauss, Puccini, Schönberg, Sibelius, and Mahler.

Mr. Kennedy has possibly granted more laurels to Elgar than he deserves. His weak scoring, however, was partially compensated by his brilliant orchestrations. Both Vaughan Williams and Gustav Holst studied his methods of orchestration. They were eager to have Elgar tutor them, but he declined. His talent was instinctive, and he lacked the musical vocabulary needed to communicate his ideas.

Elgar's sensitive personality is always evident in his music. Mr. Kennedy has tried to explain what, and how, different stimuli influenced his moods and, inevitably, his music. We are thoroughly introduced to the people Elgar associated with—both friends and business acquaintances—and the environment in which he lived.

In cataloguing his impressions of Elgar, W. H. Reed found him a "very distinguished-looking English country gentlemen, tall, with a large and somewhat aggressive moustache, a prominent but shapely nose and rather deep-set but piercing eyes. . . . He obtained all he wanted from his executants by the movements of his delicate and well-shaped hands, by his eyes, which expressed the whole gamut of emotions, and by his whole facial expression, which lit up in a manner when he got the response he desired and when his music throbbed and seethed as he intended that it should."

Elgar always feared the "stupid" British public and their reactions to his music. Bits of correspondence provide interesting, often humorous details of how Elgar defended his compositions and, in some cases, was persuaded to make revisions.

Although the book lags in part due to lengthy analyses of some of Elgar's compositions, it documents—without quite convincingly reviving—an English composer who paved the way for a significant 20th-century English school of composition.

Cleveland controversy

Stokes's decision to withdraw police from riot area precipitates debate

By David Hess
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland

The police radio crackled with resentment after policemen and national guardsmen had been pulled back from the fire-pocked Glenville ghetto here.

And that same resentment is still felt today by many in Cleveland. The political fortune of Negro Mayor Carl B. Stokes, his supporters fear, may well rest on just how widespread the disgruntlement is among whites and blacks.

Stationed on the perimeter of the six-square-mile ghetto, cruiser patrolmen listened to reports of fires and lootings broadcast by their dispatcher.

"Any police car permitted in the area, respond," the dispatcher intoned.

"Send the Mayor's Committee there," barked one patrolman, his voice etched with sarcasm. (The Mayor's Committee, assembled from some 500 Negro volunteers, was sent into the area to calm volcanic tempers in the wake of a night of sniping, firebombings, and looting.)

The policemen's anger was raised by Mayor Stokes's decision to withdraw the soldiers and police from the ghetto in a daring strategy designed to avert an armed confrontation of Glenville's militant blacks and the city's predominantly white police force.

Three policemen were killed and 10 wounded in an ambush by black nationalist terrorists. Their pride stung, their reputation challenged, an air of revenge, clearly and worriedly perceived at City Hall, seemed to envelop the bluecoats.

Their resentment was not transitory. Days after the last fire was quenched on Superior Avenue, the Fraternal Order of Police and 200 policemen's wives were excoriating the Mayor, as though somehow he was responsible for the Glenville nightmare.

Resignation demanded

The wives, meeting in ad hoc convention, called for his resignation. The Fraternal Order of Police submitted a list of demands for high-powered rifles and armored cars to combat snipers, a rumor-control center to smother inflammatory gossip, improved training, and overtime pay for long hours spent in containing the insurrection.

The Mayor agreed to the overtime pay and suggested the police curriculum include guerrilla-warfare training. He still is pondering the other demands.

"The riot training our police receive now," Mr. Stokes said, "does not equip them for the type of fighting they had out there."

Yet grumbling continued over the Mayor's order to withdraw from Glenville and permit the black leadership in the area to douse the flames of insurrection. Some area merchants whose stores were looted joined the chorus of critics.

Mr. Stokes, however, was not abandoned to the verbal slings and arrows of disgruntled merchants and policemen. Thirty-one civil-rights and civic groups, black and white, ran full-page ads in the city's two daily newspapers lauding his decision.

"The Mayor allowed community leaders to use all of their resources and knowledge to prevent more racial strife," the ad asserted. "They were successful.

"Yet some have blamed the Mayor for taking this very action. When Mayor Stokes and leaders of the black community walked the streets after the death of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and kept the community 'cool,' they earned city wide praise. This is that same Mayor who was so recently hailed."

The Cleveland Press and Plain Dealer also came to Mr. Stokes's aid.

While the Plain Dealer lamented the fact that nearly 50 fires and looting incidents occurred after police and soldiers withdrew, it went on to say:

"No Negroes and no policemen were shot [after the withdrawal], and that made the experiment successful."

The Press was less guarded:

"It was a question at that time of life or property, and property was sacrificed to looters [to] avoid a predicted bloodbath. This was the only humanitarian course under these extreme circumstances."

The Press's allusion to a "predicted bloodbath" was based on police information which indicated that some terrorists still were at large and armed with machine guns. Many Negro leaders also warned the Mayor that a show of armed force might have triggered widespread, systematic sniping.

Police Chief Michael Blackwell, incidentally, in contrast to some of his rank-and-file officers, agreed wholeheartedly with Mr. Stokes's withdrawal order, terming it "a brilliant idea."

Future assessed

Most observers here agree that Mr. Stokes will probably weather the criticism from embittered policemen and inner-city merchants.

But many, his staunch allies included, worry about his political fortunes. There was, of course, the assumption that a Negro mayor could control the fires of outrage and disillusionment in the black ghetto. Though Mr. Stokes himself regarded such thinking as fallacious, the feeling persisted that his election to office was somehow a ransom paid for civil peace.

This belief, or "myth" as Mr. Stokes has called it, has been largely dissolved. Its dissolution was helped along by the report that $10,300 from the Mayor's "Cleveland Now" program, designed to embrace all elements of the community in a self-help movement to improve the city, was granted to Fred (Ahmed) Evans, accused of being the ringleader of the black nationalist terrorists who engineered the police ambush.

The grant was to be used by Mr. Evans to set up a youth-rehabilitation program in the East Side Hough area, adjoining Glenville. More than $6,000 of the grant was spent for this purpose, according to an accounting by the Mayor's Committee on Youth Opportunities. The remainder had not been appropriated at the time of the insurrection.

Police say that Mr. Evans, now being held on a murder charge, boasted that he used the money to buy arms and ammunition. But spokesmen for the Mayor's youth committee say that the only money he might have spent for this purpose was the $150 weekly salary he drew as director of the small project.

In any event, the disclosure that Mr. Evans received "Cleveland Now" funds is seen here as a setback to the ambitious program itself and to Mr. Stokes's own political future. He had, of course, tied his fate firmly to the success, or failure, of "Cleveland Now."

His worry and dismay over "Cleveland Now" was reflected clearly in a passing comment he made to me following a news conference at City Hall's ornate Tapestry Room, adjacent to his office:

"Dave," he said sadly, "we'd just started to move ahead."

Yet, even in this trial Mr. Stokes is not without defenders. Perhaps the most significant is James M. Naughton, the astute young political writer for the Plain Dealer.

"If we have learned anything from [Glenville] it should be what we ought to have learned . . . on Nov. 7, 1967, when Carl Stokes was elected," Mr. Naughton wrote.

Support retained

"What we should have learned then was that Carl Stokes held out a promise quite different from that of racial rest. He held out a promise of fresh leadership for Cleveland in a time of turmoil.

"Cleveland discovered this week that Carl Stokes is a human being. No more, no less. He has been endowed with ability and handed responsibility. He will do some things well. He will mess up others.

"And that, really, is what the message . . . is all about. Carl Stokes is not a Negro. He is a Mayor, a human being, and our present leader. He should be praised when merited, criticized when deserved."

Beyond the forecasts of damage to the Mayor's most dramatic program and to his own political career, there is the question of his future relationshp with the black community—particularly the militant nationalists whose zeal, persistence, and vocal range far exceed their actual numbers.

It is clear from random samplings in the ghetto that Mr. Stokes still retains substantial majority support there. Even among the black nationalists, most militant and aggressive of the various groups he must work with, there is a strong rapport.

At the same time, however, he is faced with a fundamental challenge to his own philosophy. Virtually by its nature, black nationalism bespeaks racial separatism, a kind of apartheid. Among its most fanatical elements, the guiding principle seems to spring from the same emotion that drives white segregationists—bigotry.

Goals accepted

Mr. Stokes does not quarrel with broad nationalist goals: black pride, equality, economic power, and so on. But he does draw the line at divisive separatism, imposed by either race.

"The thing we've got to understand," he once said, "is that we're all in this together. Cooperation between Negroes and whites is essential to the overall advancement of our people, our cities, our states, our nation."

This very precept is at issue in Cleveland and perhaps across the country. The vital question now posed to Carl Stokes is whether he can serve successfully as the mediator between the emerging leadership in both black and white communities; whether he can, in effect, impose reason upon irrationality.

It is not exactly the role he sought. As columnist Naughton implied, Mr. Stokes wants to be judged as not simply a Negro Mayor but a political leader of this city.

But the forces of history and social upheaval seem to have thrust upon him a much broader and important role. He is being commanded, in short, to act as not only the interpreter but the innovator and implementer of civil and racial harmony.

Century-old Maine span

The Lovejoy bridge, in South Andover, Maine, was built in 1868 and is still in use. It crosses the Ellis River, and its 70-foot length makes it the shortest such span in the Pine Tree State.

Covered bridges still serve

By John T. Boyd
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Maine's venerable covered bridges not only span river and stream in the Pine Tree State, but several of those remaining span more than 100 years of useful service to generations of travelers.

Scattered over the length and breadth of the state, their number once totaled 120; but their ranks were thinned by the ravages of ice, fire, flood, and "progress" so that today only 10 still stand.

Covered bridges came into being more from practical necessity than esthetic considerations. They were enclosed simply to keep rain and snow from exposed timbers, which would have subjected them to alternate wetting and drying, thus speeding inevitable rotting.

The men who built Maine's covered bridges are anonymous. In the early records of town meeting notes, cost and specifications as to wood to be used were of more concern to the taxpayers than who did the job. But it can be assumed that construction was accomplished by local talent. One bridge—the Lovejoy Bridge in South Andover erected in 1868—cost only $743.47. Square-sawn spruce was specified in its construction.

The first covered bridge in Maine was erected in 1819 across the Kennebec River at Augusta. It antedated emergence of the state as a separate state. (Maine gained its independence from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1820.) The bridge has long since been replaced by a steel structure.

Maine's oldest covered bridge still standing is Babb's Bridge, built in 1840, across the Presumpscot River, between the towns of Gorham and Windham near the River Road (Route 237), and Route 35.

In 1857, Hemlock Bridge was erected in the town of Fryeburg to span an old channel of the Saco River. It stands about two miles from State Route 302 and the town's business district.

The following year, the lengthy Porter-Parsonsfield Bridge was completed across the Ossipee River joining those two west-central Maine towns.

Also in 1857, Lowe's Bridge was built over the Piscataquis River, linking the towns of Sangerville and Guilford in the central area of the state. Today a picturesque picnic site is located near it.

Robyville Bridge, the only bridge featuring shingle siding, was erected in 1876 in the town of Corinth and spans Kenduskeag Stream. It can be reached via Route 15 northwest of Bangor.

The Bennett Bridge, built in 1901, stands near Route 16 near the New Hampshire border and the town of Rangeley. It crosses the Magalloway River.

The Watson Settlement Bridge erected in 1911 is the youngest covered bridge.

Pesticide plight in Central America

By Robert C. Cowen
Natural science editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Pesticides help farmers grow better crops. But used to excess, they can ruin agriculture.

That's what happening in some Central American countries right now.

According to Dr. Ray F. Smith of the University of California, misuse of pesticides has brought farming to the brink of disaster in Guatemala, Nicaragua, and El Salvador.

Heavy overuse of the poisons has bred resistant bugs and caterpillars. It has turned insects that were minor nuisances into major pests by destroying their natural enemies. The result, to judge from an emergency survey made by Dr. Smith, is that massive crop failures seem imminent in these countries.

Dr. Smith recently spent two months surveying pesticide use in Latin America. He visited Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela, as well as the three countries already mentioned.

Big growers cited

Now, according to announcement from the University of California at Berkeley, he is writing a report on his survey for a committee of the Food and Agricultural Organization that will meet in Rome in September. But, commenting on this in a telephone interview, Dr. Smith said the Central American problem is too urgent to wait for reports and committee meetings.

The trouble stems from a combination of greed, ignorance, and governmental laxity in enforcing farm laws.

He explained that a small percentage of growers control much of the acreage in the hard-hit countries. Small growers don't cause the trouble. They can't afford the pesticides.

But the big growers noted that pesticides helped them get bigger yields of a cash crop such as cotton. So, Dr. Smith said, "they started using more and more insecticide, apparently on the theory that, if some is good, more is better.

"We don't have good scientific evidence for what happened then, only circumstantial evidence. But it looks as though they got resistance in the insects. This is the story of inducing pesticide resistance in a major pest.

"At the same time, they released secondary pests, especially several types of caterpillar and the whitefly. Circumstantial evidence points to killing off the natural enemies of these insects."

The result of all this was a boom in cotton followed by declining profits. Stronger attacks by pests called for more insecticides. In some cases now, they are applied 30 to 50 times during the growing season as opposed to 3 or 4 times in the United States. The mere cost of pesticide applications alone is taking the profit out of farming. Then there is the threat of increasing crop failure due to the resistant pests.

Between the two, Dr. Smith said, some farmers can't repay all of the money advanced to them by banks and pesticide companies. So now the banks and these companies, in turn, have become concerned about the problem.

The solution, Dr. Smith believes, lies in research, farmer education, and enforcement of rational farming laws.

The ecology of these Central and South American farming areas is complex and highly individual. It differs from valley to valley within a single country. To find out what damage pesticide misuse is doing and to learn wiser farming practice, immediate local research is demanded, Dr. Smith said.

He feels encouraged that this now will be done. The banks and chemical companies and the local governments are aroused. "I hope it is not too late," he said.

Educational need

But farmers, ignorant of pesticides, need educating. They are so careless of these poisons now, that, according to Dr. Smith, dozens of people are killed by them every year. Heavy rains in some of the areas wash large quantities of the poison into rivers. It is permeating the environment.

Finally, the road back to successful farming is a pattern of farming practices that includes wise use of pesticides, introducing natural enemies of the pests, and careful crop planning.

Here, education backed by government enforcement of good farming practice will be essential, Dr. Smith asserts.

For example, he says it is most important to practice what he calls "cultural control." This means everyone plants at the same time so the crops come on evenly. Everyone harvests at the same time, burns the stubble, and has a cotton-free period in the fields. The free period Dr. Smith called essential to proper pest control.

He noted that some of the hard-hit countries already have laws requiring this kind of farming control. But they have not been enforced. Now, he thinks they will be applied.

"In my philosophy of pest management," he explained, "we cannot depend just on insecticides, or natural enemies. We must use all of our weapons in a cohesive, integrated plan. It's a more difficult kind of pest control. But it is more effective pest control."

To get this kind of pest control in Central America, he said, requires strict field supervision and research in each area to adapt know-how to local conditions.

Katzenbach warns on aid cuts

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles

Undersecretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach warned that an abrupt ending of assistance to the developing world would directly affect the national security of the United States.

Noting what he called a mood to cut back foreign aid in favor of domestic aid, Mr. Katzenbach said there is "no turning back from the key areas of a rapidly changing world without endangering world order and our own security."

In a speech prepared for delivery before the World Affairs Council, Mr. Katzenbach mentioned India, a country he visited recently.

"Would we really be willing to run the risk of seeing a genuine democracy of 500 million people turn toward other, perhaps authoritarian, solutions or to stagnate in growing poverty indefinitely?" he asked.

Mr. Katzenbach noted there is "understandable irritation" in the United States because aid recipients are critical of U.S. policies and do not always support this country at the United Nations.

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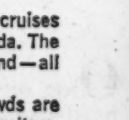

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New Brunswick: where the tempo is moderate and pleasing

Travel editor's diary

by Lassett F. Morris

Fundy National Park, New Brunswick

This rather "cozy" playground of about 80 square miles is not only a restful retreat from the busy highways but a relief from summer's torrid heat.

We drove in here today from Fredericton, the highway skirting for many scenic miles the broad and deep-blue St. John River, and were greeted with cool sea breezes which were refreshing after the long drive in uncomfortable heat. The change came almost instantly as we passed the boundary line of Fundy National Park—the sharp, tangy air of the sea pushing back the heat wave which had made the drive rather wearisome.

Fredericton, the capital of the province, is a friendly, placid, and serene city fronting the St. John River. High above its streets rise some of the most majestic elm trees we have seen. So proud are Fredericton citizens of these three-century-old giants that they refer to their city as the City of Elms.

A broad, grassy esplanade slopes toward the river. Here are benches placed under the spreading branches of the great elms where one may sit and watch the waters flow on to the sea. Here, too, on any bright, sunny day families stroll or lie on the soft greensward and muse over the fleecy clouds which follow the river seaward.

Fredericton is a more pleasant city to visit than most. It is a friendly city—a city where we found people nodding to us or just saying "hello"; their way of making us feel welcome.

The Christchurch Cathedral is an imposing structure rising with serene dignity from a park-like area. Visitors are welcomed inside and a guided tour is freely given. The stained-glass windows are especially exquisite. At night the entire edifice is floodlighted, a striking scene in the middle of this small city.

There are numerous motels and the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel offers all of the services of a metropolitan hotel at rates much, much lower. In fact, we have found the meals less expensive than most places in the United States so far in New Brunswick and the food generally above average—usually home-cooked.

A gesture of friendliness of the Fredericton people in contrast to what many motorists might expect in the United States was extended to us by an employee of a Buick dealer. A clanking sound developed in our left front wheel and when we removed the hub cap all sorts of things fell out, making us wonder how long the wheel would stay on. We drove into the Buick dealer and showed him our collection of minor parts and he immediately diagnosed the trouble; fished into a drawer and brought out a new part; cheerfully took off the hub cap and put in the replacement. When I asked him how much we were bowled over to hear him say: "Oh, that's all right. Forget it." This dealer's employee certainly is a credit to Fredericton and as a result of his courtesy to a "stranger in his city" has put this community on the map so far as we are concerned.

Fundy National Park is the 19th of Canada's national parks and it rates as one of the unusual ones because of its location on the Bay of Fundy where there are some of the highest tides in the world, ranging from 29 feet to 40 feet.

The park offers about every outdoor recreational opportunity—swimming in a huge, salt-water pool, golf on a fine course with the golfer teeing off on some elevated tees 100 feet or more high—at least so they appeared — lawn bowling, tennis, and spacious fields where other games may be enjoyed.

There is a handicraft school where summer courses of various lengths in leather work, metalcraft, jewelry, woodworking, and weaving are held. The courses are free except for a small registration fee.

Nature walks and hikes, many led by park naturalists, are held all summer. Some are birdwatching excursions; others a trip on the beach at Herring Cove Beach to see the effects of Fundy's great tides on the shoreline; a pleasant walk to a lovely grove to examine the forest succession from abandoned farmland to hardwood forest; or a short hike to Dickson Falls where the path, which needs clearer markings, meanders through cool spruce-fir woodland.

* * *

We made two self-guiding walks—the first to Herring Cove, "advertised" to be only a mile but we are convinced was measured as the crow flies, and to Dickson Falls.

The Herring Cove hike is certainly misleading as one is led to believe it is a trip to an area not reached any other way and certainly must be worth the journey of literally climbing almost perpendicular for many, many feet. There was only one viewpoint and that hardly worth the strenuous effort we made in finally reaching Herring Cove.

Imagine our chagrin when, after 40 minutes of hard ups and downs we came out onto a marshy place which bordered a road. Actually it was a few minutes drive to Herring Cove and it wasn't that spectacular a place. Our car was on the other side of the mountain and visions of making the return walk with darkness coming on didn't make us feel any too friendly toward whoever made this trail sound so enticing. However, some good samaritans from Massachusetts drove us back to our car.

The Dickson Falls trip of ¾ mile needs to be more clearly marked at the very beginning. We got way beyond the falls without even knowing they were there. However, upon our return we picked up some yellow markers which led us directly to them and they are a pretty sight as they cascade into a chasm below.

There are many campsites in the park and accommodations. The Fundy View Motel has an expansive view of the sea from which delightful cool breezes waft into your room. Our accommodations were superb—a complete apartment with all facilities including a full kitchen. There was a double bed and two bunks. The rate for two adults was $13 a night!

Several restaurants are in the area including two or more in the townsite of Alma. The best one, we felt ,was near the golf shop and lawn bowling courts.

There is a large amphitheater in which lectures are given and other entertainment for visitors. A community hall is used when it rains.

New Brunswick, what we have seen so far, is a province whose tempo is moderate and pleasing; whose prices are exceptionally reasonable; and where friendliness for the visitors abounds.

Who could ask more?

Fundy campsite

Canadians are ardent campers. This campground within Fundy National Park on the New Brunswick coast, notable for its high tides, is typical of the tenting space and facilities offered. Tenters can have both inland and coastal sites at the park.

Alpine huts on . . .

Austrian trails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Austria is not only scenically attractive but encourages walking enthusiasts to enjoy the country's magnificent landscape.

Hiking is very popular in Austria, and the facilities available there would put to shame many a larger country. Austria has 25,000 miles of completely marked mountain trails and 680 mountain huts for the use of hikers and climbers.

The ideal time of the year to plan a walking tour of Austria is in the fall. Trails and Alpine huts are maintained by voluntary contributions of Austrian Alpine Society members. The Society marks the trails and builds the huts.

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Americans may become members of Austria's Alpine clubs and societies which entitles them to use facilities at a discount. The Alpine accommodations range from self-service huts, clean, comfortable, and equipped with everything necessary for a mere 80 cents a day. Those desiring a little more in creature comforts may avail themselves of the high altitude mountain inns and hotels, costing about $2.50 a night.

The Austrian Alpine Society, Fuerstenweg 7, Innsbruck III, and such organizations as Touristenverein Die Naturfreunde, Diefenbachgasse 36, Vienna XV help American outdoor enthusiasts plan their Austrian tour.

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Major expense item

Hotel shopping can stretch European tour

By David Beatie

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRAVEL–RESORTS

Inasmuch as European hotel rates are a major item in the traveler's expenditures, the budget-minded tourist can obtain more for his money if, in advance, he familiarizes himself with hotel accommodations, rates, and addresses in the cities he plans to visit.

Best source for this information is "Europe on $5 a Day," by Arthur Frommer. It contains names of hotels, rates, services, classifications, and addresses. Such information is particularly valuable to the tourist on his own in major cities.

Prior to our arrival in Europe my wife and I had made a list of two or three hotels in each of the cities we then planned to visit. Although we made some changes during the tour, the list was quite helpful; and in only one city did we have trouble obtaining accommodations. Only once did we have a reservation. However, our trip was prior to the height of the summer tourist season.

In Rome we stayed at the Columbus Hotel, Via della Conciliazione, 33, in the immediate vicinity of St. Peter's. The room was large, clean, and comfortable but without private bath. Rate for two was $8.80.

Our Florence hotel was recommended by a shipmate who had stayed there on a previous trip. This was the Albergo Berchielli, on the Arno, just a block from the Ponte Vecchio. Rate here, for two, without bath, was $8.80. I believe we obtained the last available room on our arrival. From this area we could walk to the major galleries and cathedrals in Florence.

* * *

Just prior to our departure we asked the concierge about hotels in Venice and he suggested a telephone call for reservation. The call was made and reservation confirmed. The Venice hotel was Albergo Savoia & Jolanda, Riva Schiavoni, located on the Grand Canal not far from the canal entrance.

This was a pensione arrangement, two meals daily included, and the rate for two was $21.60. The hotel was in the immediate vicinity of St. Mark's Cathedral. Food and service were good; and we had a large front room overlooking the canal. Room was without bath.

En route by train from Venice to Vienna, our compartment companion—an Austrian—recommended the hotel where we stayed in that city. The rate, without bath, was $7.80 for two for a large and comfortable room. Name of the hotel is Regina, Rooseveltplatz 15.

After leaving Vienna we decided to visit Salzburg for which we had no hotel listings. However, the tourist agency in the Salzburg railway station obtained a reservation at the Gablerbrau, Linzergasse Nr. 9. Room and service were good, and the attached restaurant had excellent food at prices quite low.

The Gablerbrau's rate, without bath, for two was $4.29. This hotel is located near the city shopping center and close to some beautiful flower gardens and the concert hall where we enjoyed Mozart chamber music.

* * *

From Salzburg we traveled by train to Mainz in order to make the Rhine river boat trip to Cologne. Reservation here was made by the tourist agency in the railway station. This was an impromptu stopover; and accommodations corresponded.

Our first really modern hotel was in Cologne, recommended by the taxi driver who drove us there. This hotel was the Ludwig - Ahles, 5 Koln - Johannisstrasse Brandenburgerstrabe 24. Room and bath were completely modern, with an abundance of soap and towels. Rate for two was $10.08. This hotel is located not far from the railway station and the famous Cologne cathedral. Nearby also is an excellent restaurant in the moderate price bracket.

In Amsterdam the hotel we had listed couldn't accommodate us but the proprietor telephoned a hotel just down the street which could provide accommodations. This was the Hotel Linda, operated by a charming Dutch couple with excellent knowledge of English. Room rate here included a sumptuous breakfast of eggs, ham, sausage, cheese, bread, and marmalade — and the coffee was excellent. Rate for two was $8.34.

This hotel is within walking distance of the Ryjks Museum; and address, Stadhouderskade 131. Room was without bath, but the courtesy of the operators and excellent breakfasts offset this deficiency. The proprietor graciously volunteered to drive us to the station on our departure.

We spent a night in Antwerp before going to London, but I've lost the hotel receipt. The hotel was located near the Antwerp cathedral. Room with bath and continental breakfast was under $10.00.

London was the only city where we had trouble in obtaining a hotel room. The two hotels we had listed were full but finally we found accommodations in the same general area. Fortunately we had a courteous, considerate taxi driver — and his charge, we thought was quite reasonable.

Our accommodations were at the Bangor Hotel, 36/37 Bedford Place, Bloomsbury Square. Rates here, with good breakfasts, but no bath, were $10.25 for two. The hotel is just a short walk from the British Museum.

The hotel where we stayed in Paris was the Montpensier, only a couple of blocks from the Louvre on Richelieu. A room for two with shower and toilet was approximately $10.25, including continental breakfast.

From the railway station in Madrid a taxi took us to the Hotel Carlos V, one of those on our list. We were accommodated with large room and complete bathroom for $5.27. Address is Maestro Vitoria 5; and the hotel is only a few blocks from the Puerto del Sol, a well-known traffic hub in the city. We had a little difficulty with the plumbing, but other than that accommodations were quite satisfactory.

Our last stop was Seville, where we were to board our homeward-bound freighter. Here we found the best hotel buy in Europe, the Hotel Residencia Otte, Brasil 7—9. Here we had a comfortable room with complete bath and attractive balcony for only $4.42. We had a comparatively long wait for our ship, so the comfort, conveniences, and rate were a boon.

Most of the aforesaid hotels were comparatively small; and well below the luxury-hotel classification. However, they were immaculately clean, labor costs permitting scrupulous scrubbing. Rooms without bath always included a lavatory; and the nearby baths were maintained in spotless condition. In some of the hotels the guest had to make bathing arrangements with the chambermaid.

Americans used to private baths wherever they go may be dubious about a room without bath but the fascination of traveling in Europe offsets, somewhat, this minor inconvenience. The money we saved on hotel bills enabled us to see that much more of Europe and individual points of interest.

In some of these countries hotel rates are set by the respective national tourist bureaus; rate and classification cards are posted in all the rooms.

Most of the hotels we selected were near well-known points of tourist interest. Consequently, we seldom had trouble in finding our way back to the hotel whether afoot or by autobus.

Note: quoted hotel rates are approximate, applicable in 1966, and under then-prevailing rates of exchange. In some cities rates may vary a bit according to the season.

Castle near Innsbruck

Ambras Castle, once a residence of the Hapsburgs, is worth the trip from the Tyrolean center. It is reached by bus in 30 minutes.

Baltimore landmark restored

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Baltimore

The Friends Meeting House at Fayette and Aisquith Streets in Baltimore—a two-story colonial brick structure 186 years old—has been restored for use as a community meeting center and museum. It is said to be the oldest house of worship in Baltimore but has not been in use since 1921.

The McKim Association, a private charitable organization, donated $50,000 for the restoration, and the city is developing an adjacent playground, at a cost of $200,000.

The city has agreed to maintain the building and playground, and the Peale Museum will manage the building as a meeting house and museum. It has been designated a national historic landmark.

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Fly-cruise package saves time

Among the airlines

"Fly and cruise" is becoming a big thing in autumn and winter excursions. Principal idea behind combining air and sea travel is to let the jets bring the cruise tourist quickly to his chosen route, explore it leisurely by sea, and then jet back from the last cruise port.

Many variations of this theme are planned. Receiving current attention is the arrangement worked out by Pan American World Airways and the Cunard Steamship Line for its new liner, Queen Elizabeth 2.

On Jan. 16, 1969, for example, the liner will leave Southampton on its maiden westbound voyage to New York, with stops at Le Havre, France; Las Palmas, Canary Islands; Barbados, and Kingston, Jamaica. Cruise passengers may have the option of flying to London, Las Palmas, Barbados, or Kingston, and sailing to New York. Or, they may fly to London, sail to Barbados or Kingston, and return to New York by air.

Similarly, on the new liner's initial eastbound trip from New York to Southampton March 11, the vessel will call at Barbados, Las Palmas, Madeira, Lisbon, and Le Havre en route. Vacationers will be able to sail from New York to Barbados, Lisbon, or Southampton and return by Pan American to New York.

On an Easter Mediterranean cruise, the Queen Elizabeth 2 departs from Southampton on April 3, returning on April 17. Stops will be made at Tangier, Athens, Malta, Naples, Gibraltar, and Lisbon. Pan American will provide round-trip air connections between New York and London for this cruise.

* * *

Another variation, offered by Princess Cruises for its new $20 million Princess Italia, will permit West Coasters to have a Mexican-Caribbean cruise within a two-week period by the sea-air route.

The new vessel leaves Los Angeles on Sept. 20 for Acapulco, Mexico; Curaçao; St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; and Nassau, Bahamas. Passengers may leave the Bahamas after a 15-day cruise returning to Los Angeles by jet. Or, they may fly to the Bahamas from the West Coast returning by the Princess Italia.

The Princess Italia then departs from Nassau on Oct. 5 for Genoa, with stopovers at Las Palmas, Tangier, and Palma de Majorca off the Spanish coast. Passengers may join the ship by air at Nassau, or at Genoa for the return sea voyage.

* * *

Other combinations which have had considerable success are the all-inclusive South American Sea/Air Carnival cruises offered by American International Travel Service, Boston-based agency. Scheduled to start again on Oct. 19 and operate every two weeks through May 4, the cruises combine jet connections with the Swedish liner, Prins Hamlet, at either Recife, Brazil, or Buenos Aires.

Calls are made by the liner at Salvador, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, Brazil; and Montevideo, Uruguay, between Recife and Buenos Aires, in both directions. Flights to and from New York are made by the stretch DC-8 jets of Trans International Airways, a supplemental airline.

* * *

The French Line, working with Air France and Eastern Air Lines, also has put together two air-sea tours.

The liner, France, leaving Le Havre on Dec. 7, is to abandon its traditional North Atlantic course and head south for Vigo, Spain from Southampton, and then call at Barbados, Martinique, St. Thomas, and Nassau, reaching New York on Dec. 19.

On Dec. 4, an Air France flight leaves New York for Lisbon, and cruise passengers will tour by motor coach along the Portuguese and Spanish coasts to Vigo, where they will board the SS France. On Dec. 11, Eastern Air Lines will fly cruise passengers to San Juan for a three-day Puerto Rican stopover then on to St. Thomas for shopping and an overnight stay, boarding the France on Dec. 15 and heading for Nassau and New York.

Light to dark

Aboard the mock-up of the new Lockheed L-1011 transport, 300-plus passenger jet plane to go into service in the early 1970's, a passenger moves a tab adjusting polarized glass to allow anything from full sun to complete darkness through the window.

Island museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Monhegan, Maine

This offshore Maine island's new museum, dedicated to its life and history, is located in one of its notable landmarks — Monhegan Light.

The Monhegan Museum preserves the "wild beauty, historic features, and friendly way of life" of the island lying 20 miles out from Port Clyde, in the Atlantic. It is situated in the spacious white clapboarded lightkeeper's house. The building fell vacant when the light went over to fully-automatic operation under the nearby Manana Island station of the United States Coast Guard.

Through the generosity of Theodore Edison of West Orange, N.J., the building was acquired and turned over to Monhegan Associates, Inc., museum sponsors.

'The American Bell'

Sound-light show continues at Independence Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

"The American Bell," a sound-and-light production which tells the story of the men and events leading to the Declaration of Independence, is being presented again this summer at Independence Hall.

Admission is free. Resumption of the event and elimination of an admission charge are made possible through a grant from the Haas Community Funds.

The spectacle is offered nightly except Sunday at 9 o'clock, continuing through Labor Day, Sept. 2. Independence Hall is open to visitors on the nights when the show is presented.

Free tickets of admission to the nighttime spectacle can be obtained at the Tourist Center, 16th Street and John F. Kennedy Boulevard; the Convention and Tourist Bureau's information booth on Independence Mall along Chestnut Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets; the Independence National Historical Park orientation center in the First Bank of the United States Building on Third Street south of Chestnut; in hotels and motels; ticket offices and travel bureaus of department stores; and Central High City, banks, and principal restaurants. They may also be obtained by writing the Tourist Center, 1525 John F. Kennedy Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

Archibald MacLeish, Pulitzer Prize-winning poet, wrote the script for "The American Bell." It is narrated by Fredric March with E. G. Marshall and other actors.

Dunoon centenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dunoon, West Scotland

This popular vacation resort on the Firth of Clyde, in West Scotland, is celebrating its centenary this summer. One hundred years ago the town attained the status of a burgh.

Tourists can join in a program of special events to mark the centenary.

A new luxury indoor swimming pool is being opened, while throughout the summer régattas, galas, angling contests, dances, pipe-band performances, and "Highland Nights" will be staged.

The notable Cowal Highland Gathering, with its exciting "March of 1,000 Pipers," takes place on Aug. 30 and 31.

Dunoon is a favorite leave town with United States Navy personnel stationed at the nearby Holy Loch and Polaris missile base.

Although it has only come to prominence in the past 100 years, the town was the site of an ancient colony in the sixth century. It is adjacent to some fine glen, mountain, and loch scenery.

Travel

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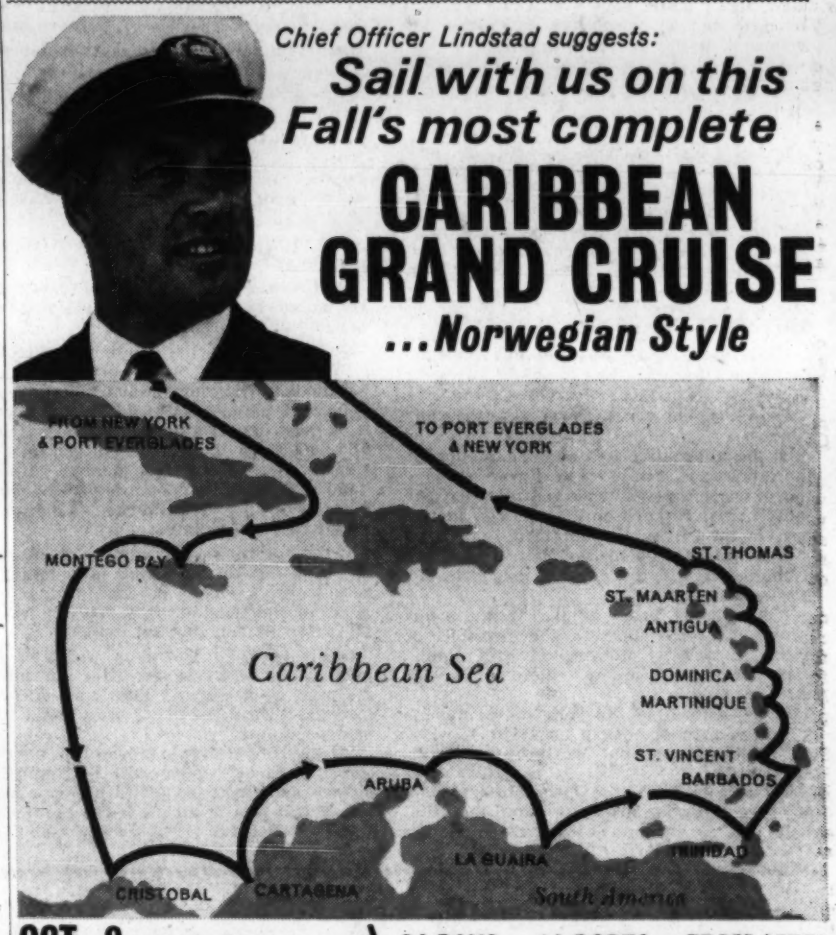

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Nov. 6	Harvest Moon West Indies	B	14	6	$ 325
Nov. 22	Thanksgiving West Indies	B	17	9	$ 425
Dec. 10	Early Winter West Indies	B	11	5	$ 250
Dec. 20	Christmas West Indies	S	17	8	$ 525
Dec. 23	Holiday West Indies	B	12	4	$ 340
Jan. 6	All Americas Carnival	B	63	23	$1,900
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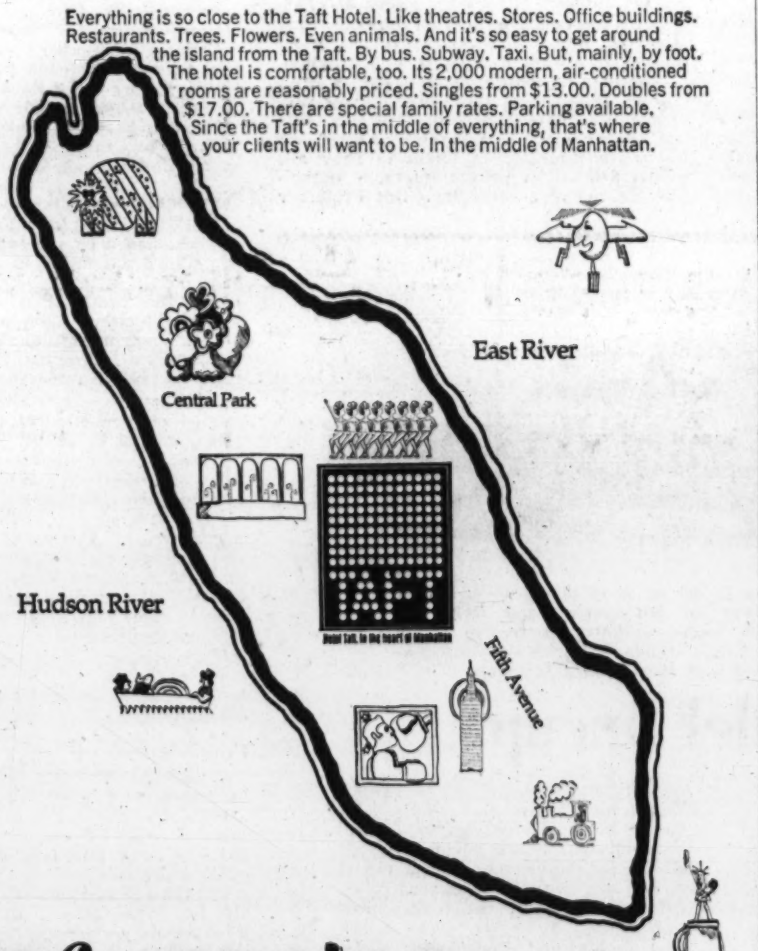

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Call out the reserves?

Next U.S. president faces gold decision

BUSINESS

By John Allan May
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The next president of the United States will have to come to grips with the problem of international payments and international reserves in a manner more resolute than the present administration has achieved.

This is, one judges, the majority view in Europe today.

Central to the solution of the problem is seen to be a firm once-for-all decision about the roles both of gold and of the United States dollar.

If the use of either or both in international payments and reserves is to be reduced, instead of increased, the need for some other world money that can and will be provided in increasing quantities becomes a matter of some urgency.

The supply of "owned reserves" (as distinct from credits) by now is seriously limited.

The case of France has shown that even relatively high reserves cannot by now provide a country with sufficient protection to withstand a crisis of confidence, let alone a true economic crisis.

Very few industrialized countries have "owned reserves" that even approach those of France before the recent troubles. In reserves France was rich.

Alternative suggested

There is no chance at all on this evidence for these other countries to obtain adequate protection from their reserves against any kind of a sudden crisis. In reserves they are poor.

So the alternative to a radical solution to the problem is seen to be worldwide restriction of trade and worldwide control of capital movements, perhaps on a scale that at the present time is barely imagined.

In Britain among the younger economists a simple hike in the price of gold attracts increasing support.

In the latest issue of the Westminster Bank's Quarterly Review, for example, a student at Christ Church, Oxford, Peter Oppenheimer, makes out quite a strong case for gold.

(Mr. Oppenheimer, in spite of his name, has no connection, direct or indirect, with the gold industry, the Westminster Bank points out).

The purposes of "the international system," he remarks, are to promote the efficient use of economic resources and to assist the maintenance of equilibrium in balances of payments.

These require, among other things, the gradual expansion of exchange reserves in the hands of central banks. Credit facilities can only replace them up to a point.

Annual increase studied

If, instead, the global quantity of reserves is fixed, Mr. Oppenheimer goes on, then for one country's reserves to increase another country must either lose reserves or add to its external liabilities.

However through the use of gold, which is a commodity and treated as a merchandise export like any other, combined surpluses can, in fact, exceed combined deficits by the amount of the annual increase in world monetary gold reserves. This they used to do.

But in recent years there has been no annual increase.

And because the value of gold reserves has not increased payments thus have inevitably become unbalanced.

Nor in practice can they be balanced now.

"If the United States and the United Kingdom are to achieve and maintain their balance-of-payments objectives, other countries must expect a deterioration of at least $4.5 billion in their external accounts for some years," Mr. Oppenheimer stresses, "and a deterioration of around $3.5 billion permanently. A deterioration of this order would be unacceptable. . . ."

If the gold price was increased, he adds, it would not be the value of existing reserves which would be crucial, as opponents of the idea assume, but the rise in the value of annual gold output.

Something like $2 billion worth of new gold would be made available for official reserves each year. "This," he declares, "would transform the international payments situation.

"If the United States moved into balance, other countries would still be improving their reserve position by $2 billion a year. This would first of all make the elimination of the U.S. deficit a feasible proposition."

Campus center offers market data

By Frederick H. Guidry
Business and financial writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Everyone wants to be able to plan his financial future with as much confidence as he now can plan a picnic days in advance. The weather bureau these days feels it can state, without showery contradiction, that "the probability of rain is 10 percent today and 20 percent tomorrow." Who is ready to be as forthright in forecasting the next move of the stock market or of a particular security?

The Center for Research in Security Prices, headquartered at the University of Chicago, is not setting out to be a predictor of stock-market movements. Yet its work, still in its infancy, holds promise of bringing a great deal more order to the reasoning and opinionating that goes on beyond its academic borders.

Study updated

The center is best known for its initial report on rates of return on investments in all common stocks on the New York Stock Exchange from 1926 through 1960. The $200,000 study, which took 3½ years and millions of computations, was well publicized by the press and by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, which had both suggested the research and given about half the money for it.

The study was updated in the university's Journal of Business last month to show that the average rate of return for 1961-65 was 15.9 percent, compared with 8.8 percent for the previous 35 years.

This time there was also evidence of the impact of the personal income tax. Over the 40-year period, a tax-exempt investor (say, a foundation) could make 1.36 times as much as someone in the $10,000 tax category, and 2.26 times as much as the taxpayer in the $50,000 class.

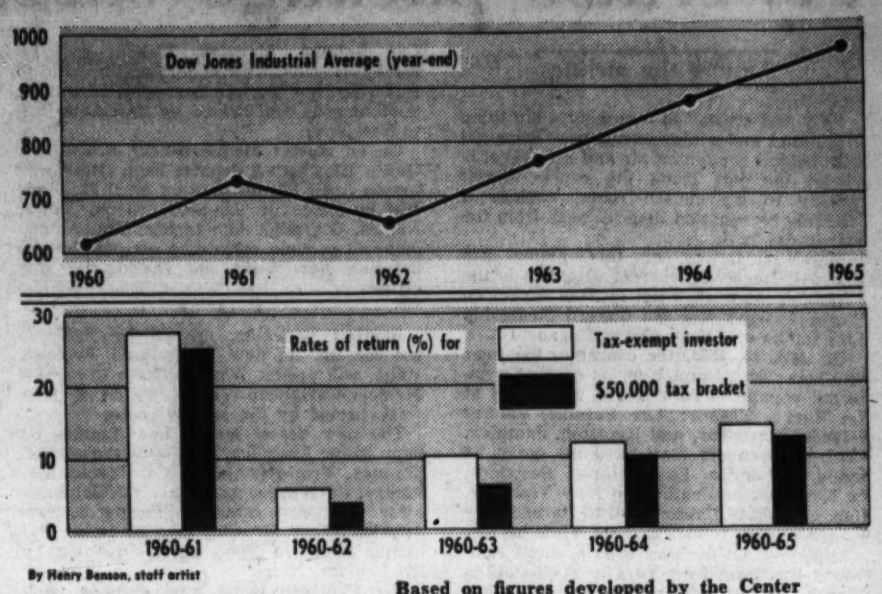
Data put on tape

But more important than such conclusions—as helpful as their detailed documentation may be—is the center's achievement in putting such a mass of stock-price and dividend data on computer tape.

Ripples from this huge clerical job—the tape would extend 3½ miles—are spreading. Duplicate tapes have been bought by some other universities, where additional studies have been made and are under way.

Furthermore, the nation's leading investment firms are being allowed to share the fruitage of the center's research, while contributing to its financial support. Seminars on the analysis of security prices are held twice a year, in May and November. They are open only to 36 firms, which pay $2,500 tuition for a total of three days' instruction.

The man in charge of the center is Prof. James H. Lorie of the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business. His right-hand man is Lawrence Fisher, an associate professor of finance. They are assisted by three programmers, a statistical clerk, and a secretary. But Professor Lorie is quick to point out that "more important are the doctoral students and faculty members who use us."



By Henry Benson, staff artist

How investments compared

Based on figures developed by the Center for Research in Security Prices, the chart shows rates of return on an equal investment in all common stocks on the New York Stock Exchange. The securities are presumed bought in December, 1960, and held for one to five years. Rates of return are percent per annum compounded annually, with dividends reinvested.

New book readied

Just now, Professor Lorie is in the final stages of a new book "Measuring the Investment Performance of Pension Funds," due in September under the aegis of the Bank Administration Institute. Messrs. Lorie and Fisher led academicians from other universities in preparing the book, whose keenest readers are sure to be in those 50 largest banks in the United States managing some 85 percent of the nation's trust funds.

"Banks act as trustees for some $70 billion in pension funds," Professor Lorie pointed out in a telephone interview. "People have no way of knowing how well their funds are being administered."

This report on pension funds is being adapted by Professor Lorie on behalf of the Ford Foundation, to assist in evaluating endowment-fund performance.

In each case, Professor Lorie points out, the measurement is "how well the funds do relative to each other," rather than in relation to the Dow-Jones Industrial Average, the New York Stock Exchange, or Standard & Poor's 500-stock indexes.

"It is important to take into account not only the rate of return but also the amount of risk," Professor Lorie said.

New series started

Work is also begun on a second series of studies, based on the taped data for 1926-65. The first figures, Professor Lorie said, "do not in themselves tell you anything about the results that might have been achieved by investment in individual stocks. If you have a portfolio of 10 stocks, you might get a return that is higher or lower than the average for all stocks.

"We have completed the first step. We settled on portfolios of different sizes: 1 stock, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, and 128. Then we selected incredibly large numbers of portfolios of these sizes, and measured the rates of return for different time periods.

"The next step is evaluation of portfolio performance," Professor Lorie said. "If one portfolio earns 9 percent and another earns 10, is this the kind of difference which can be attributed to chance or not? We have to know something about the probability of difference.

"The computer time required for this is very substantial, so it is important that we test programs and determine that they're efficient."

Portfolios set up

Companies are being sorted into some 40 industries, to provide sets of conventional sample portfolios. Stocks are selected at random, but two are not taken from one industry until one has been taken from every industry.

The third step, Professor Lurie explained, still lies in the future. It is "to reallocate investments periodically to preserve something akin to the original distribution of industries and stocks.

"If in 1926, for example, you made an equal investment in all stocks, by 1965 about 20 percent of the portfolio would be International Business Machines."

Thus the collecting, ordering, and interpretation of data goes on. The Center is sometimes approached by a financial institution for work on a contractual basis. "If we have the capacity and are interested, we may do it," Professor Lorie said.

Rights reserved

The center reserves the right, though, to publish any information garnered from its researches—and to withhold data if that seems to be in the public interest. Nothing sinister is implied in this, Professor Lorie adds: "Sometimes we do work which just isn't interesting."

But the path ahead certainly crosses fascinating territory. The center is going to put its computers to work testing technical analysis of stock-price movements; studying the validity of the Dow and other theories of stock-market movement; weighing the apparent importance of dividends in evaluating common stocks; and ultimately focusing on the relationship between stock prices and such things as money supply, commodity prices, interest rates, and industrial production.

Business roundup

Hughes Tool eyes Air West merger

Seattle, Wash.

Hughes Tool Company is considering buying Air West, Inc., for $22 a share, the newly merged regional airline announced.

Nick Bez, board chairman of Air West, said that he and others who hold substantial blocks of stock would support the Hughes move.

Mr. Bez pointed out that the sale would be subject to approval by the stockholders of Air West, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and finally by the President of the United States.

Air West resulted from the recent merger of West Coast, Bonanza, and Pacific Airlines and operates in the Western states.

Dayco-Allen merger

Dayton, Ohio

Dayco Corporation, a maker of rubber parts for autos, announced plans to acquire Allen Industries, Inc., through an exchange of securities worth about $47 million.

Allen's main line is also parts for the automotive industry.

Dayco officials estimate the two firms would generate consolidated sales of about $300 million in 1969.

Stock-market comment

Reynolds & Company: "When the market goes down after news developments that would normally put it up, we have something to worry about. How much is another question. We continue to feel that this downward move will not penetrate 840 [on the Dow-Jones Industrial Average]."

Shearson, Hammill & Company: "We think that focus will continue to be on 'peace stocks' and stocks of companies that will participate in one way or another in the good consumer spending pattern."

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

Previewing the '69's

Dual gates

Swing it out or drop it down—that's the message on Ambassador and Rebel '69 station wagon tailgates. A rooftop travel rack also is standard. Here's the Ambassador SST with wood-grain side panels.

American Motors shuffles model lineup

By Charles E. Dole
Automotive editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

A year and a half ago American Motors slashed the price of its bottom-line car. The policy: to curtail year-to-year styling changes in order to keep down the cost.

In keeping with this policy, AMC makes almost no obvious revisions in the '69 Rambler except its name. No longer the American, the plain Jane offering will be sold simply as the Rambler.

And so with Javelin, introduced a year ago, and AMX, unveiled as a 1968½ six months ago.

Biggest change of all is reserved for Ambassador, now heading into the market gap between the top intermediates and the standard-size cars.

Wheelbase and length are both up four inches from last year, giving Ambassador a wheelbase of 122 inches, longest of the high-line intermediates, and a track of 60 inches. Unchanged from '68, wheelbase on AMX, Rambler, Javelin, and Rebel runs from 97 inches up to 114.

Shaking up its model line-up for '69, AMC has cut back to 21 models from 24 in '68. There are no convertibles. Rebel, with wider tread and redesigned front and rear suspensions, has cut back to six models from nine in '68. Dropped from the Rebel line are a four-door sedan, station wagon, and two-door hardtop.

Rebel sales are down sharply from 1967, partly because of standard air conditioning in the top-line Ambassador — thus narrowing the price spread between the two lines. Rebel has suffered.

In the Ambassador line, a two-door hardtop has been dropped from the Ambassador series and a station wagon added to the SST series.

Head restraints, required by federal statute on Jan. 1, are standard on all AMC cars at the beginning of the model run. All cars feature a cable-controlled accelerator system with suspended pedal.

Ambassador and Rebel wagons for the first time will offer as standard equipment a dual-swing tailgate, opening either as a door or dropping down for loading cargo.

The air-conditioner has an enlarged cooling capacity. With the exception of Rambler, all '69's list a new ventilation system called Command Air, making it easier and cheaper to switch to full air conditioning later on.

Eight engines start at 128 hp with six cylinders and climb to the four-barrel, 315-hp bomber. Only three call for premium fuel.

All AMC cars go on sale Oct. 1.

Sunspots follow cycles

Sunspots come in 11-year cycles. For five or six years the number gradually increases, and then for five or six years it diminishes.

Major shift seen in shipping pattern

By the Associated Press

Washington

American Export Isbrandtsen Lines, forecasting an inevitable shift of shipping patterns away from use of Atlantic Coast ports to reach Far East destinations, has made a bid to transplant a major portion of its operations to the West Coast.

The company filed an application with the Maritime Administration for an operating-differential subsidy on 45 to 60 sailings a year on trade route 29, which links the U.S. West Coast with the Far East.

The application and an accompanying letter from Manuel Diaz indicated strong belief on the part of the company that use of the United States as a "land bridge" will play a determining role in the routing of cargoes to the Far East in the future.

"We are now at the incipient stage of the most dramatic change in traffic and trade patterns that has ever occurred since the advent of the steamship," Mr. Diaz said.

Computerization is the catalyst that is forcing these changes, he said.

"Most transportation experts agree," he said, "that the development of unit trains and trainland rates is inevitable.

Such rates will eventually make it cheaper to transport cargo from New York via rail through a West Coast port to the Far East than it would be to transport such cargo from New York on a steamship sailing to the Far East via the Panama Canal.

American Export Isbrandtsen proposes initially to begin operations from the West Coast with two fully containerized ships, siphoning other vessels away from its Atlantic Coast-Far East operation as demand for the new service grows.

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Javits withholds endorsement

By the Associated Press
New York

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R) of New York says he wants a little more time before endorsing his party's Nixon-Agnew ticket.

"I want to take another breath in view of what I saw in Miami," Senator Javits said.

"I want to support it, I hope to." But he added that he was concerned over "Southern influence" in picking Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, whom he called a "relatively unknown border-state governor," for the vice-presidential slot.

Senator Javits, who had supported New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller for the presidential nomination, said the GOP ticket of Richard M. Nixon and Mr. Agnew will force him to conduct a "more vigorous" campaign for reelection to the Senate.

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Squirrels save nuts

Miami ticket discomfits Massachusetts GOP

By John Littlewood, staff photographer

Gov. John A. Volpe of Massachusetts had his moment at the Republican National Convention when he seconded the nomination of Richard M. Nixon for president. Mr. Volpe, who had hoped to be Mr. Nixon's running mate, reportedly came closest to the nod after Gov. Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland.

Not quite 'No. 2'

By Edgar M. Mills
New England political editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Massachusetts Republican rank-and-filers are far from happy over the Republican presidential ticket chosen at Miami Beach.

The Bay State has long been regarded as Rockefeller country as far as the GOP presidential nomination was concerned. It has been widely held that the party's strongest chance to carry Massachusetts in the November presidential election was by nominating New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.

Former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon was given only a fighting chance to carry the Bay State, even with a liberal running mate such as Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York City.

When Mr. Nixon chose Gov. Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland for the vice-presidential nomination it appeared that he threw away whatever chance he may have had to carry Massachusetts.

Of course, the political situation could change between now and the Nov. 5 election day—1968 has been a year of stunning political happenings. But as of now most GOP rank-and-filers are inclined to be pessimistic about November as far as Massachusetts is concerned.

Coattails minimized

Not that Mr. Nixon lacks for staunch allies among Massachusets Republicans. Many Republican leaders are fond of the former Vice-President, but many are concerned that he does not have the political record and personality to attract the Democratic and Independent votes a Republican needs to win in the Bay State.

And there is some apprehension that the Nixon-Agnew ticket will be of little real help in the GOP drive to make a substantial comeback as far as Massachusetts legislative seats are concerned.

This year the Massachusetts GOP is making an all-out drive to whittle down the huge margins the Democrats have in both the House and Senate. In addition, the GOP has been hoping to pick up a congressional seat or two, particularly the seats in the 3rd and 7th congressional districts.

Hopes dashed

The two big Massachusetts GOP losers at Miami, at least temporarily, were Gov. John A. Volpe and Sen. Edward W. Brooke. Governor Volpe went to Miami with high hopes of being chosen for the vice-presidential nomination. Apparently he was under consideration right down to the moment that Mr. Nixon chose Governor Agnew.

But Governor Volpe has been under considerable criticism for his wide-open campaign for the V-P spot on the basis of his ethnic and religious background. Governor Volpe had several assets to bring to a national ticket, but his blatant campaign opened him to political attack.

Brooke stranded

Senator Brooke was in the limelight almost constantly at Miami, first as temporary chairman and then in his role as an ardent supporter of Governor Rockefeller. His all-out enthusiasm for the New York Governor, however, placed him in a position of being buffeted by the mainstream of the Nixon-dominated convention.

At a time when the Nixon machine obviously had the convention nomination sewed up on the first ballot, Senator Brooke was still trumpeting on television that Governor Rockefeller and conservative Gov. Ronald Reagan of California would stop Mr. Nixon on the first ballot.

Similarly, Senator Brooke became involved in the last-minute attempt by liberal Northern delegates to run Mayor Lindsay against the Nixon-selected Governor Agnew for the vice-presidential nomination.

On national television Senator Brooke was caught in the position of continuing to espouse a Lindsay V-P bid at the same moment that Mayor Lindsay himself was on the platform to deliver a speech seconding the nomination of the Maryland Governor.

In addition, Senator Brooke was not at his oratorical best when he addressed the convention on the first day and when he seconded the nomination of Governor Rockefeller. Convention conditions forced him to alter his oratorical style, to his detriment.

Divergent courses

However, Senator Brooke, in the long run, may have gained considerably by the strong stands he took in his opening-day speech on civil rights and other issues. In fact, a number of delegates and others would have liked to have had Senator Brooke as the V-P nominee.

Governor Volpe and Senator Brooke, who had been on opposite sides on the presidential nomination, did come together as friends after the balloting was over.

But their future political courses in the campaign are expected to differ.

Governor Volpe is expected to campaign hard for the Nixon-Agnew ticket throughout the country, despite his own disappointment over the V-P outcome. If Mr. Nixon does win the presidential election it is anticipated he will offer the Massachusetts Governor a high Washington post. Whether or not Governor Volpe would accept could depend on how important the offered post might be.

Senator Brooke has given no indication that he is ready to campaign for the Nixon ticket. Instead, he may confine his activities to the Massachusetts scene and go all-out to help Republican candidates for congressional and legislative seats.

Meanwhile, some Massachusetts Rockefeller Republicans already are switching to Democratic Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey. Jeffrey A. Slawsby of Brockton, state chairman of the People for Rockefeller Committee and another organization of persons under 27 backing the New York Governor, announced, he is swinging his support to Vice-President Humphrey.

Letters planned

How many in his groups will follow him is uncertain. Mr. Slawsby said that the organizations have about 8,000 working members and a mailing list of 50,000. He added that he plans to write letters to members of the groups urging them to support Vice-President Humphrey, whom he regards as an outstanding liberal.

Mrs. Claire Buckley Dwyer of Woburn, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Citizens for Humphrey Committee, said that a number of Republicans already have telephoned or come into the committee offices at 80 Boylston Street, Boston, asking for Humphrey campaign material in the wake of the Republican convention at Miami.

So the Massachusetts political situation is heating up fast.

New England guns riddle Bay State law

Second of four articles on gun-control legislation in New England — pressures for and against, current action, and the regional nature of the issue.

By David England
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Much of the gun-control problem of Massachusetts lies in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Bay State residents who aren't able to buy guns at home may simply drive north, and in two hours they can be in the shop of a gun dealer who can legally sell to anybody.

This way around what otherwise is one of the toughest gun laws in the nation is a source of major concern to Massachusetts officials. They feel rising crime rates in the state are due in part to the easy availability of guns in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Recently, Massachusetts Gov. John A. Volpe asked his fellow New England governors to seek legislation in their states for uniform gun control.

His appeal was directed mainly at his northern neighbors and Govs. Kenneth M. Curtis of Maine, Phillip H. Hoff of Vermont, and John W. King of New Hampshire all agreed to fight for such legislation but they acknowledged it would be difficult to get it.

In the recently passed Omnibus Crime Control Act, Congress included provisions covering interstate sales of handguns, rifles and shotguns in it.

Victor R. Fazio, chief special investigator for the alcohol and tobacco tax bureau of the Internal Revenue Service office in Boston said the new law "will be very helpful in curtailing the acquisition of handguns in particular by persons who shouldn't have them."

But he added that the division relies heavily on cooperation with other agencies and without that cooperation, enforcement would be a problem.

Maine case illustrative

Maine is illustrative of the problems any gun bill will face in northern New England.

Governor Curtis has promised to submit legislation to the next session of the Legislature in January, 1969, that would follow the model act drafted under the leadership of Massachusetts Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson. The chances for passage of any substantial portion of it in Maine appear dim.

Currently, Maine's gun laws consist of requiring a local police permit to carry a concealed weapon, and a prohibition on selling handguns to minors.

State Rep. Enilian Levesque (D) of Madawaska, in the northeastern corner of the state's timber country, House minority floor leader, is cautiously optimistic about gun control.

He says he favors "some form of gun registration." But he adds, "In this part of the country where hunters and game are prevalent, you run into the conservation and sports groups on this."

"The white-water boys, as we call them here, will oppose it," he said, "but it's within the realm of possibility that if such legislation is reasonable, it will pass."

"The manufacturers have records. It isn't an extra burden on them," he added, "so I don't think this [firearms registration] would be too cumbersome."

He said, however, that it will take "considerable arm twisting on the part of the leadership and the Governor" to get the bill through.

But Mr. Levesque's Democrats control only 56 seats in Maine's 151-member lower chamber, and Majority Leader Harrison Richardson (R) of Portland does not think that any legislation will be forthcoming. He says he is "very pessimistic" about more gun control in Maine.

Mr. Richardson said a bill to bar sales to nonresidents would probably receive the most favorable response, but he did not predict passage. Another proposal that would sell to nonresidents who identify themselves and would require gun dealers to keep records of their sales would be viewed with less favor, because it would amount to registration, he said.

Dim prospects cited

Any bill requiring the registration of all firearms or licenses to own, possess, or carry a gun would not make it through the Legislature, he predicted.

Mr. Richardson said that at a recent meeting on campaign techniques for some 75 Republican candidates for the Legislature, someone asked who favored more gun control. "Not one raised his hand," he said.

"I'm in favor of such legislation to bar sales to nonresidents, and I don't think this is a party thing," he said. "I don't see the members of [Mr. Levesque's] party giving it wide support either. Maine is a rural state."

The feelings in Maine are echoed throughout northern New England. A poll of elected officials taken by State Rep. George E. Gordon (R) of Pembroke, N.H., indicates the Legislature in that state will be slow to enact further gun legislation.

Mr. Gordon's survey of members of the House, the Senate, and the Governor's Council showed them opposed to the bill now before the Congress that would require registration of all firearms and the licensing of all owners. The opposition ratio was 4-1 in the Legislature and the 10-member Governor's Council was unanimous in opposition.

And this apparently reflects local feelings. One New Hampshire lawmaker said a fellow legislator was getting "40 and 50 calls a week and not one for any more gun control."

Next: New Hampshire's existing laws are not enforced.

Utah yields signs of ancient nomads

By the Associated Press

Hogup Cave, Utah

Anthropologists say findings at ancient Hogup Cave puncture the long-held theory that prehistoric Western America once was too hot and dry for human life.

Proponents of the claim are Dr. Jesse D. Jennings, University of Utah anthropology professor, and Dr. C. Melvin Aikens, now at the University of Oregon.

Dr. Aikens is field boss of a student team sorting the dusty remains of the cave, on the salt desert in northwest Utah.

Dr. Jennings says radiocarbon dating of samples from the site shows regular habitation by nomadic Indians from 6400 B.C. until at least A.D. 1470.

He adds that plant and animal deposits indicate there was no massive drought from 5000-2500 B.C. as proposed by Swedish anthropologist Ernst Antevs.

Indian refuge noted

Rather, Dr. Jennings says, the bands of Desert Archaic, Fremont, and Shoshone Indians who took refuge in Hogup over 70 centuries ago probably faced a gradual and liveable drying-out period after the most recent glacial period.

In 1957, Dr. Jennings reported findings at Danger Cave on the Utah-Nevada border. At that time, he said the great drought did not appear likely.

Dr. Jennings's evidence then was only one site with five well-defined levels.

Hogup Cave has 16 levels. Dr. Jennings says that it is a clear history of the life of man in the Great Basin and that it "refutes in spades" the great-drought theory.

The Hogup country was hard, especially for women: "All they did was bear kids and carry burdens and tan hides at night," Dr. Jennings says. "I predict we'll never find the skeleton of a woman over 40."

The cave is about 75 air miles northwest of Salt Lake City, where the Hogup mountain range slinks into the Great Salt Lake Desert.

Black leader raps GOP slate but promises closer look

By Leslie G. Range
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

A not-unexpected reaction to the nomination of Richard M. Nixon as the Republican Party's presidential candidate has surfaced from a broad-based group in the black community here.

Haywood Henry, acting chairman of the Massachusetts unit of the National Committee of Inquiry, called the results of the Miami Beach convention "politically insulting to black Americans."

"At a time when America needs creative and sensitive leadership, the Republicans choose as their standard-bearer one who offers black America nothing more than the racist rhetoric of 'law and order,' " he says.

This effrontery, Mr. Henry warns, will be politically disastrous to Republican objectives in November.

Mr. Nixon's nomination, he insists, further underlines the urgent demands for a black alternative to the existing political dogma of "voting for the lesser of evils."

The demand is made even more urgent "due to the lack of evidence that the Democratic Party will provide a viable choice for the black community" when it chooses its candidate later this month, Mr. Henry declares.

For these reasons, he says, the Committee of Inquiry is calling on black people throughout the nation "to withhold commitment" from the white presidential candidates until the committee completes its investigation into "the rhetoric and performance" of all candidates.

Rep. John Conyers Jr. (D) of Michigan started the committee to serve as a vehicle for national black political organization. It will conduct an inquiry to develop an agenda, or platform, stating the needs and goals of black people.

The committee will then make a recommendation to the black community regarding political activity. Recommendations could range anywhere from not voting to holding mock elections to writing in the name of a black candidate or even supporting a white candidate.

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By Robert A. Benson

Swimming lessons

Like mother, like daughter? Not without a few more lessons. It's a long way from the nose-in-the-water swimming style of this gosling to the poised, free style of Mother, under whose watchful eye the lessons are taking place.

An impressionist behind the camera

Camera column

Every creative profession has, hidden among its devotees, a few dedicated workers who strive only to express themselves in their craft without regard for financial rewards. They ignore time, hardships, and comforts to concentrate on creating individual beauty in painting, sculpture, music — or wherever their talent drives them.

In photography, George LeMoine fits in this select class.

With camera in hand, Mr. LeMoine is an artist, distilling from his environment expressive beauty in 33mm color slides. Without a camera, he is awkward and shy with strangers, a "loner" who spends free time in art museums studying old masters, especially his idol, Van Gogh.

In the past few years, after seeing his color work, a small diversified group of LeMoine fans has sprung up. They include a Rockefeller Center traffic policeman, artists, circus performers, the late founder-director of Photography in the Fine Arts, ballet dancers, and the president of Radio City Music Hall.

For years, most of his picture-taking time was spent stalking the sun and moon at dawn, at dusk, and at night. He sought mood lighting effects in Manhattan's parks, the waterfront, at bridges, and statues. He walked miles — "You miss pictures when you ride," — and is thankful for the strength and endurance which keeps him going.

Bad weather, a deterrent to most camera fans, spurs him on instead. "Weather has nothing to do with art," he comments as he tells how he protects his camera with a plastic cover in rain, snow, mist, and bitter cold.

It was his friend, the policeman—a fixture for years on the corner outside Radio City Music Hall—who first got Mr. LeMoine an entree backstage with his camera. His color slide results surprised theater officials with their unusual beauty. Many of them, shot at slow shutter speeds, created a blur of blending colors that resembled Impressionist paintings. Others caught the sparkle of spangled costumes in brilliant highlights on bright patterns like Van Gogh brush strokes.

Thanks to his friends, Mr. LeMoine's talent has received some recognition. Photography magazine ran a couple of stories with color illustrations. The New York Public Library in Lincoln Center ran a slide show of his pictures in its lobby for two years. Radio City Music Hall reprinted its souvenir pictorial book to add a LeMoine color cover and backpage layout. One of his Central Park snow scenes was selected for the fifth Photography in the Fine Arts Exhibition which premiered at the Metropolitan Museum of Art last year. And this August, there will be an exhibition of LeMoine color prints in the library of his hometown, Amesbury, Mass., when it celebrates its 300th anniversary.

Many people who see his pictures assume that Mr. LeMoine is a professional photographer earning substantial sums from his photos. Actually he works in a midtown restaurant to maintain his distinctive photography. The money which some of his pictures have earned has been used to buy additional equipment.

Why doesn't he turn professional?

"I can not be an artist one day and a commercial photographer next day," he replied.

Far more important to him is that more people have an opportunity to see, appreciate, and share the beauty which he has captured. Then George LeMoine, artist with a camera, could achieve recognition in his own lifetime.

Irving Desfor
Associated Press

Dialogue with youth

By Erwin D. Canham
Editor in chief of
The Christian Science Monitor

Reader: For as long as I can remember, the adult generation has been telling me and my generation to act more mature and responsible. This is very good advice; that is, when it comes from the right sources. For several days on the various news media I have seen and read reports of the McClellan Committee hearings into OEO [Office of Economic Opportunity] programs in Chicago. The witnesses present their cases as either sterling successes or as hopeless failures. Neither side seems willing to admit that its view is anything but the whole truth when common sense demonstrates that everybody is exaggerating their positions. Lawyers, gang members, ministers, senators, and just about every other witness, have put on the most childish displays I have ever seen going under the guise of an investigation. They are not interested in finding the truth; only in presenting their positions without willingness to listen to the other fellow. First Senator McClellan is accused of something. Then he tries to examine the witness to make him say what he already has concluded. I am glad this committee and its witnesses are not trying to tell the younger generation to grow up. They haven't done that themselves. What is American youth supposed to think, being exposed to such carryings-on of such "responsible" public figures? If they are to accomplish anything at all with these hearings, they must learn to listen to each other. "Come now, let us reason together, saith the Lord. . . ." (Isaiah 1:18)

Mick C.
Concord, N.H.

E. D. C.: You are a severe critic, Mick. I didn't see these hearings, so I can't comment from personal knowledge. But I am prepared to admit that such adversary proceedings leave much to be desired. So it is in many courtrooms. Yet the process, replete with exaggeration and conflict, does produce some basis for reasonable judgment. And from time to time we have similar hearings which are models of clarity and common sense. The grilling of Secretary of State Rusk by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a few months ago was such a proceeding. Nevertheless, I don't pretend that adults give a very good example to young people these days.

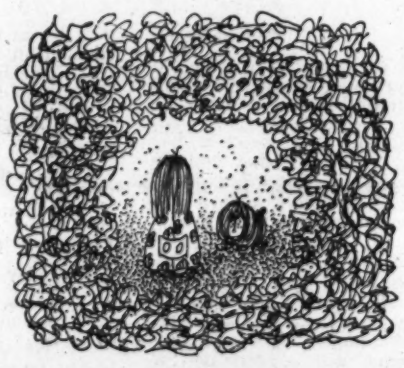
I think we should all take Mick's criticisms to heart. Example is the best preceptor. And we don't have to preach.

We invite young people to send in brief questions or comments to this column, which the editor will comment upon in return. Send them to DIALOGUE, care of The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. 02115.

FAMILY FEATURES

Honeybee

By Ferol Austen



Persistent

When problems weigh upon us
We simply won't give in
We know that if we persevere
We cannot help but win.

Flying on his own

Palo Alto, Calif.

Jim Courant, 17, of Palo Alto, Calif., has become one of the nation's outstanding young fliers. He became interested in planes at 14, by riding his bike daily to the Palo Alto airport, until he was offered a job washing planes. Then he attended an open house at the airport, where among some 8,000 people he met a friend who told him about gliding. The friend mentioned that he could get a glider license at 14, so Jim's aim was set.

Every Saturday, his mother drove him across San Francisco Bay for a glider lesson. In a year's time, the happy day arrived when his instructor acted like he had forgotten something, got out of the glider, and told Jim, "You're on your own!" Jim got his license at 14. With a student glider-pilot's license, you fly by yourself.

By then, Jim had decided the next step was to get an airplane pilot's license, which could be had at 17. Also, he knew he could take aerospace courses at Palo Alto High School, the only ones available in a public high school on the San Francisco peninsula. His boss, for whom he washed planes, gave him a ground-school course two nights a week, as well. He earned his student license in airplanes at 16; this allowed him to fly alone, with no passengers. Jim earned all the money for the lessons which led up to the pilot's license.

In April, this year, he was licensed to fly passengers, and he hopes to get a job as a flight instructor to teach other high school students how to fly.

Jim has passed his private pilot's examinations, the written examination for a commercial pilot plus instrument-rating tests, and the written examination for a flight instructor's rating. His age prohibits him from qualifying for some flying licenses — such as that for a commercial pilot — but he has passed almost all the written tests in sight. He was, for example, the youngest person ever to pass the Federal Aviation Agency examinations and qualify for the title of ground instructor. Jim to this date has 350 flying hours to his credit.

E. P. C.

A verse for today...

For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death.
—ROM. 8:2

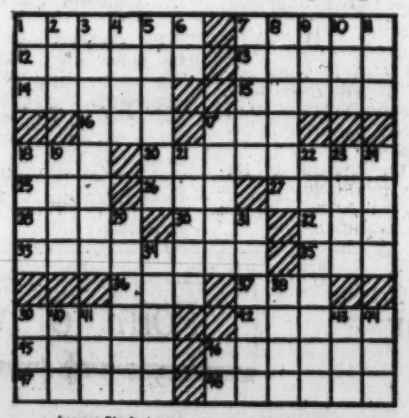
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Concoct
7. Envy
12. Harangued
13. Banish
14. Helmet-shaped flower part
15. Bib. cony
16. Flower container
17. —Aviv
18. The deep
20. Sweater
25. White vestment
26. Oil-yielding tree
27. Pivot
28. Merry
30. Begin to grow
32. Fury
33. Humorous story
35. Naughty
36. Sliced
37. Chess pieces
39. Cancel
42. Nettle rash
45. Conjecture
46. Emerged
47. Toilet case
48. Tenant

Down

1. Pet
2. Epoch
3. Priceless
4. Brain passage
5. Medium's session
6. Man's nickname
7. Relinquished
8. Wood sorrel
9. Vigor
10. Bombast
11. Denary
17. Game fish
18. Long narrative
19. Ardor
21. Head of a monastery
22. Flippancy
23. Subtle emanation
24. Require
29. Indict
31. Coy
34. Red seaweed
38. Goddess of discord
39. Time of life
40. Cashew
41. Modern
43. Eng. letter
44. Individual
46. Indian mulberry



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

'Hudson River's wandering newspaper'

By Eleanor Gurewitsch
Lake Luzerne, N.Y.

A mimeographed sheet went out here a few weeks ago to invite townspeople to gather at the bandstand at noon to hear the Hudson Troubadour Don McLean.

"Be on hand," the handbill urged, "to hear tales, rhymes, and melodies gathered and carried by the Hudson River's own wandering newspaper." The free meeting was sponsored by the New York State Council on the Arts.

Ten people showed up to hear Don McLean. The audience included two small girls about 12 or 14 months old, their mothers, a few summer people, and the local reporter for the Glens Falls, N.Y., newspaper. (Glens Falls is about 10 miles further down the Hudson.)

Our host, the Hudson Troubadour, arrived carrying two instruments, a sleeping bag, and a knapsack. He was alone—no manager or entourage, no official from the town arrived to greet him, introduce him, or explain the entire project. It was up to Don McLean to talk about his mission along the Hudson.

He started to chat about his experiences thus far, about the towns upstream. And he asked a few questions, penetrating questions—most notably, "Do you have any problem with water pollution around here? Do you know of any special offenders in this area?"

For nearly six weeks Mr. McLean has been talking and singing about the Hudson in big towns and in villages, to tiny audiences and sometimes to great big ones, depending largely on the publicity which has preceded his arrival. He started in early July by talking with historians and other experts in the lore of the Hudson, continued with a hike up Mt. Marcy to see the spring which feeds a pond called Lake Tear of the Clouds.

The tour's finale is a concert at an antique festival in New York City on August 18th, followed by the preparation of a record for which many folk singers including Don McLean's friend Pete Seeger will sing their favorite songs of the Hudson.

Mr. McLean schedules three appearances daily, hitchhikes from place to place, stays overnight wherever it seems convenient—hotels, private homes, or his sleeping bag—depending upon the immediate situation. (He doesn't enjoy sleeping out in a deluge.)

He has enjoyed the Hudson Troubadour assignment. It has been quite an education, coming to some places as an unknown, and to others as a favorite, welcomed by a large enthusiastic group.

"Some people only work well under particular circumstances," Mr. McLean comments. "I like things which develop naturally out of a situation. If you present a completely planned performance every night you might as well be an accountant. Folk singing shouldn't be like that. Sometimes one subject is on your mind, sometimes another. You sing for the audience and also for yourself. Each performance should be different. And on this trip it certainly has to be."

He writes much of his own music and lyrics, sings many classic folk songs as well. In his wanderings along the Hudson, he has picked up new material and also tried to gather support for a project to build a sailing sloop which would ply the Hudson, bringing memories of the past and excuses for jolly parties with much folk music and dancing in communities along the shore.

The lore of the Hudson is magnificent, as is the scenery along its shores. But the waters are murky. Don McLean sings of that great day when communities, industries, and private individuals will clean up the waters of the Hudson and take advantage of its superb recreational potential as well as of the days of yore on the Hudson River.

Troubadour McLean has sought to create more pride in Hudson River history, more awareness of the continuity which joins the small stream originating in the Adirondacks and the communities beside the broad majestic river.

By Eleanor Gurewitsch

Troubadour

Don McLean has spent a good part of his summer in the towns along the Hudson River, singing of its history.

Quotation for today

The best men are not those who have waited for chances, but who have taken them — besieged the chance, conquered the chance, and made the chance their servitor.
—CHAPIN

The Christian Science Monitor

"I just read about my old outfit during the war — we're a footnote!"

Editorials **THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR** *Commentary*

Tuesday, August 13, 1968 *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Chairman Mao's slipping grip

This month has seen the 41st anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) by the Chinese Communists. The occasion has been one for lauding the virtues of the soldier in the new (?) China — and, more significantly, for perhaps unwitting confirmation of what many analysts already have said is happening today in that vast and populous land.

Outsiders are probably as tired as many a Chinese of the fuguelike reprise of the triumphs of the great proletarian cultural revolution, of the uplifting effects of the thoughts of the Chairman himself, of the artistic (and political) innovations of Mrs. Mao, of the persistent machinations of "China's Khrushchev" (President Liu Shao-chi), of the reports of violence in this city or that — and of the grim evidence of killings that comes floating down the Pearl River estuary toward Hong Kong. What does it all add up to?

We know that after Chairman Mao had apparently failed (with his great proletarian cultural revolution) to establish a new Utopia and Utopian man in China, the PLA was brought center-stage to help pick up the pieces in a face-saving compromise. This was to be done from early 1967 onward by the setting up of "three-way" committees across the length and breadth of the land. On these committees would sit representatives of: (1) the PLA, (2) the Communist Party administration, and (3) the revolutionaries — of the Red Guard type — originally conjured up by the Chairman to purge and revitalize a China which he thought was slipping back toward corrupt and selfish lethargy.

More than 18 months have passed; but there remain three provinces and two autonomous regions without their committees. It would appear that from the start the difficulties in setting up the committees have stemmed either from fierce local struggles about who should dominate them or from PLA reluctance to share its de facto control of an area with anybody else.

Adding to the confusion of the outsider — and perhaps of the insider — has been the profession of every contender for power or influence to be the true defender of the thoughts of Chairman Mao. As a symbol, he is virtually sacrosanct and apparently indispensable. But as an effective political operator in the current confusion, his skill and influence are manifestly far from what they were.

Manifestly, then, there has been a slippage of Peking's central administrative and political control back toward the quasi-anarchy which permitted warlordism earlier in the century. The leadership in the capital as much as admitted this in a leading article in the official People's Daily eight days ago. It said: "The so-called theory of many centers is a reactionary theory. . . . If every department and unit wanted to be a center and there were to be many centers in the country, then there would be no center."

The central leadership's urgent need is to restore its unchallenged authority. If it succeeds in so doing, Chairman Mao — or his thoughts — will almost certainly get the credit. But just who in fact will be exercising power is a different question altogether.

Mouse that can roar

City-country-suburb

Few would quarrel with the rightness of President Johnson's statement that there is "need for balanced development of America's cities, her suburbs, and her rural areas." Nor can one quarrel with the President's finding that, overall, suburbanites live better than do folks in the central cities, and that many dwellers in rural poverty-pockets live worst of all.

The President even saw these inequalities in educational opportunities, work possibilities and standard of living as "weakening the fabric of our nation."

At many points this analysis is correct. There are physical, mental, and psychological inequalities which set up often serious tensions and thus result in social unrest and even crime. It is well for the White House to bear down on the necessity for an equalizing of opportunity and the elimination of too great differences in living standards.

Yet, from every point of view, one should not underestimate the difficulty of achieving such goals.

In the first place, one must bring into perspective the whole question of internal migration in the United States. Many consider the movement from country to city, and from city to suburb as undesirable. True, such vast postwar movements have begotten a host of new problems. But it is by no means proven that, on balance, such movements have not been a good thing.

Life for millions is better in urban slums than in rural slums, however inadequate and unjustifiable the former may be. Likewise, the move to the suburbs is not only proof of a rising standard of living, but it has prevented a degree of crowding in cities which could have resulted in far worse tensions than those which exist today.

Mr. Johnson proposed that part of the tax base in the suburbs be used to help meet the mounting problems of core cities. This may well come. Certainly, metropolitan planning is more and more needed. Nor is it wholly fair for a man to earn his living in the city but pay no taxes there, while living in another tax-unit.

But to rectify such an inequity will not be easy. Taxes in the suburbs are already in many instances about as high as the average houseowner can bear, and yet seem likely to go higher.

To raise questions is not to raise objections. But in dealing with the results of the fantastically broad migration now going on in the United States, the nation must first recognize that, at base, it is dealing with a strong human urge to better oneself. If one can build on this urge, rather than yield to the temptation to "punish" one section of the population for being better off, sounder answers will be sooner found.

Separately together

The latest Saturday Evening Post is the first in that magazine's new format — for which it performed the marvel of halving its circulation from 6.8 million to 3 million in an effort to survive. The issue offers its smaller, select group of "more urban, sophisticated and better-educated" readers a familiarly provocative tone: "I don't trust anyone under 30" writes 24-year-old novelist Cecilia Holland; "All the candidates are asleep" writes Marshall McLuhan, with characteristically breathless, boring, visionary hyperbole.

The real prose plum of the issue, however, is CBS newsman Harry Reasoner's essay on family togetherness. Reasoner's 99 man-years of fatherhood to his six children are no mean credentials. He begins on a note of reassurance to those of us whose home talents hover around the ordinary, who cannot wow our youngsters with bravura athleticism or extravagant family safaris:

"The great thing, Dad — in family recreation as in all pursuits — is to be yourself. . . . If that means inventive leisure with the kids, fine, but if what you are good at is sitting and looking at the stones in the driveway, then teach your children how to do that. Properly done, it's harder than fishing."

A family sense, he rightly argues, is strengthened by a democratic granting of privacy to all members, each to each, and by the parents' holding on to authority, relinquishing it in stages as the children grow in responsibility.

"Togetherness, after all, doesn't necessarily mean sitting in someone's lap," Reasoner concludes. "It's a state of mind and an attitude. . . . Sometimes I come into our house and there isn't a sound, because scattered around the living room, and upstairs, and sitting in the kitchen, and lying in front of the dark television set are people reading. Separately together."

With such warmly relevant features as this, we wish the new Post well.

No 'unemployables'

One American closely connected with today's efforts to train the so-called "unemployables" states that four out of every five of these have been found to be "employable" after all.

We cannot think of a happier conclusion. Of course they are employable. And the shift from looking upon them as hopeless dropouts from productive activity to men and women who can be given a worthwhile place in society is of immense importance. It brings a positive, rather than a negative, approach to the problem of finding satisfying work for all. Certainly, little can or will be done about the problem of joblessness so long as the view persists that some individuals are unemployable and that hard-core joblessness cannot be reached.

One of the most instructive tales in the Bible is that in the Book of Nehemiah which tells of the building of the wall of Jerusalem. This wall, built under difficult circumstances, would appear to have been put up by gangs of men who had little or no previous training in such exacting work. Yet they had, as Nehemiah put it, "a mind to work." They also must have instructed and helped each other as they went along, believing that all had a part to play in the task.

All have a part to play in the building of America. And optimism, patience, and skill can bring into this work hundreds of thousands now needlessly condemned to an "unemployable" status.

Second 'aggiornamento'

State of the nations

By Joseph C. Harsch

Miami Beach

The first great "aggiornamento" (updating) of these times took place in Rome during the papacy of John XXIII.

The second great "aggiornamento" has taken place, no matter how implausibly, on Miami Beach in Florida.

No future political historian is likely to suggest that the updating of the Republican Party in 1968 was caused by the environment of Miami Beach. Perhaps some will suggest that it could more easily happen there because change is less visible in such a nonradical environment.

'Socialism'

In any one of the great cities of the United States the things said from the platform would have had a more vivid and immediate implication.

In Miami Beach Sen. Edward Brooke of Massachusetts could speak, as he did, of "a social order in which personal liberty can perish through collective indifference to basic human need"; and no one blanched or challenged. Senator Brooke is so handsome and well groomed that the audience may not have fully appreciated the implication of the words spoken by the Republican Party's highest ranking Negro.

In terms of 1960 or 1964 Republican Senator Brooke was preaching "socialism." Not only did he call for rebuilding slums, but also for national aid in providing adequate "transportation, schools, hospitals, and other necessary services" for the American masses.

Updating the GOP

Obviously, it would have been asking too much to expect the navigators of 1968 Republicanism to talk about higher taxes to provide the money for a massive attack on poverty. And the platform and the speeches glossed over the fact that the "military-industrial" complex will have to go on short rations for several years if the attack on poverty is to be serious and effective.

But the corollary of the same proposition is that the cold war context of American foreign policy must be muted: and this was done by all important speakers except those from the Reagan corner. The others, led by Richard Nixon, preached a foreign policy of withdrawal from war, and from confrontation. Richard Nixon's suggestion about going to Moscow may turn out to have been the most important single episode of the convention. A period of American concentration on domestic problems can happen only within the context of a much solider and more assured "understanding" with the Soviet Union than has yet existed, or been generally deemed possible. The question of course is whether it can be reached.

Miami Beach casualty

All of this amounts to a truly radical updating of the GOP.

It is a fine point for political scientists to debate whether the Miami Beach convention witnessed the updating of the Republican Party all the way to 1968. Such matters are relative. The measurement will be easier when the Democrats have held their convention. The margin between the two will become definable. But certainly, 1968 Republicanism has come a long way from 1964.

The fact was most graphically displayed by Barry Goldwater himself. He said "hate of race" is "ugly, vicious, sick, warped, and wrong, wrong, wrong." And he said that in some respects "Republicans have been remiss" and "let a generation gap grow in our own thinking."

Thus the doctrine of Republican infallibility was a casualty of the Miami Beach convention.

Nixon: Four hits, one error

Point of view

By Roscoe Drummond

Miami Beach

Richard Nixon begins his second bid for the presidency in a far stronger position than in 1960—when he almost made it.

As the Republican nominee who won at Miami Beach exactly as he forecast—with more votes than needed on the first ballot—Nixon goes into the campaign with four signal assets he didn't have eight years ago.

They could make the difference between victory and defeat. They are assets which Nixon himself largely fashioned and which came fully into being at the nominating convention. They are these:

1. The Republicans achieved a rare and remarkable party unity at Miami Beach, a degree of unity they have rarely had when out of office. There is little likelihood they will lose it this fall.

2. The Democrats appear to be in the process of achieving a rare and remarkable party disunity, a degree of disunity which they do not often exhibit when the presidency is at stake. It seems unlikely, the way things are now going, that they will free themselves from this disunity by fall.

3. With the aid of the influential GOP governors and other modern-minded party leaders including Mayor Lindsay, Senators Scott, Javits, Percy, Hatfield, Baker and others, Nixon succeeded in moving the Republican Party visibly to the political center. That's Nixon's own natural stance. This means that the GOP moderates have reclaimed their party from the Republican right, and it enables the nominee to wage a progressive campaign without running in an opposite direction from his own party.

4. Nixon himself is determined not to repeat the mistakes which many of his best friends believe he made in his contest against John F. Kennedy. The style of his 1968 campaign, its tactics and its mood, will be very unlike its predecessor. It will be less narrowly partisan, and will have as its overriding goal to campaign to unite the country and to further a climate of reconciliation rather than to wait until the election and then expect to heal the divisions which the traditional campaign usually creates.

It is often overlooked that disabling personal and policy divisions have rent the GOP in nearly every presidential election since 1932. It was deeply divided over the Willkie nomination in 1940. Even in 1952, with a popular war hero as its nominee, the disappointed Taft wing of the party gave little more than pro-forma support to Eisenhower.

But at Miami Beach the Republicans were intent upon guaranteeing that the kinds of lacerating rifts which marked the Goldwater convention would not be repeated. They weren't. Usually the Democrats are far more united when the battle begins than the Republicans. This time it's just the opposite.

The way Nixon won the nomination here helped establish his position at the political center of the Republican Party. Two opposite political forces—the left- and right-wings of the GOP—tried to keep him from getting it. Each failed. There was a stop-Nixon movement from the right in the person of Governor Reagan, and a stop-Nixon movement from the party left in the person of Governor Rockefeller. Neither could sidetrack Nixon and in the end he stood in the political middle where the party itself now stands—both back in the mainstream of American political thinking where Nixon expects to find a winning majority of voters —Republicans, dissatisfied Democrats and independents.

But these assets, well earned, cannot fail to be somewhat undercut by Nixon's capitulating acceptance of a routine vice-presidential nomination. Gov. Spiro Agnew of Maryland will not help the Republican ticket and will hurt it in that his choice means that Nixon apparently was compelled by his Southern supporters to pass over far superior candidates ranging from Rockefeller and Lindsay to Percy and Hatfield. This decision dims the image of the bold, new Nixon which was emerging from the convention and the almost errorless Nixon campaign which led up to it.

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Postal rate increase

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The next big postal rate increase will soon be levied on first-class mail. Those mailers have no lobby and that is where the money is. They could have and should have a lobby. Banks, utilities, oil and insurance companies account for much of first-class mail, 85 percent of which is used by business.

As a former Member of Congress who served four years on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, I applaud the recent report by the President's Commission on Postal Organization so ably led by Frederick R. Kappel, retired board chairman of American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The commission's recommendations, with competent guidance, could be enacted into law and lead very quickly to a more economical, a fairer and more efficient postal system. Most congressmen would gladly dispense with their perennial postal pay and rate donnybrooks. The present patronage plums are not worth the trouble they cause.

The big first-class mailers can head off that next jump in first-class rates. All they have to do is organize a lobby to push the Kappel report into law. On this occasion their interests and the interest of the public, who ultimately pay for such waste and inefficiency, are identical and urgent.

Eugene, Ore. **Charles O. Porter**

No back-seat position

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In reply to the comments under the heading of "Different philosophies" which appeared in a recent letter may I say that I believe the letter is not based on up-to-date facts.

The Latin-American woman today no longer "takes a definite back seat to the man in most matters." The growing population, the struggle for survival and her interest and participation in politics have brought Latin-American women to work hand in hand with men in many aspects of life. This is especially true in large cities where the impact of this rapidly changing world is very much felt.

On the other hand, in many a home the increasing corruption which is striking the Latin-American society with its impact on family life, has caused many a woman to become the head of the family circle in many instances. That the Latin-American woman of today "takes a definite back seat to the man" is something that belongs to the past.

Squantum, Mass. **Luciana Delorme Urrutia**

What does it mean?

To The Christian Science Monitor:

"Nothing is simpler to counter this particular manifestation of the world revolution of the students with the invocation of 'law and order' and the call for the police. But nothing is less appropriate and more self-defeating, for a university administration which is reduced to calling the police thereby admits defeat."

This paragraph in the recent article by Hans J. Morgenthau just hangs there. What does it mean? Was there ever any doubt that 200 determined people could take over any building they wanted to on a campus? What is so wrong with restoring law and order with the use of police? And why does the professor put quotes around law and order?

Is a bank admitting defeat when it calls the police when it discovers burglars working in its vaults? I'm just too new to this reasoning. Perhaps an explication of the reasoning that causes this paragraph to seem self-explanatory should be explored before we continue on to solutions that encourage an individual or a group which feels frustrated to take criminal action.

Bellflower, Calif. **John A. Chamberlain**